17

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 04 FEB 2019 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1050)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN.	Date	4th Feb, 2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Citizens' Charters make administration both accountable and citizen-friendly. However, over time, in a large number of offices, Citizens' Charters have fallen into disuse. Suggest measures that can make these charters effective tools for bringing accountability in public service. (150 WORDS) 10

नागरिक घोषणापत्र (सिटीजन चार्टर) प्रशासन को जवाबदेह और नागरिक-अनुकूल दोनों बनाते हैं। हालाँकि, समय के साथ, ज्यादातर कार्यालयों में नागरिक घोषणापत्र अप्रचलित हो गए हैं। कुछ ऐसे उपाय सुझाइए जो इन घोषणापत्रों को, लोक सेवाओं में जवाबदेही लाने का प्रभावी उपकरण बना सकते हैं। (150 शब्द)

→ Citizen's charters refers to set of commitments by public service providers which includes quality of service, time duration, list of services and a robust grievance redressal mechanisms.

Problems :—

① Copying of citizen charters by different department / companies.

② less consultations

③ less involvement of stakeholders during its formation process.

④ No legal backing.

⑤ Lack of Awareness about it. Even service providers sometimes are unaware of citizen charter.

⑥ Grievance Redressal Mechanism — no time limit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures : —

① Wide consultation should be necessary condition during its formation.

② Awareness — both general public & employees — they should be sensitized.

③ Legal backing should be given.

④ Realistic goals should be mentioned in it.

⑤ Regular feedback from public and regular updatation of it.

⑥ Robust GRM should be there - there should be mention of time duration required for each category of complaints

⑦ Ranking of company on the basis of Public reviews on their citizen charter

Hence robust citizen charter is need of the time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the importance of involving civil society in pre-legislative scrutiny and mention the steps that can be taken by the government to increase public engagement in it. (150 WORDS) **10**

पूर्व-विधायी जांच में नागरिक समाज को सम्मिलित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें जन भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Civil society refers to pressure groups or groups outside government which try to influence government policies for betterment of larger interest of society.

Pre-legislative scrutiny refers to release of draft regulations for public feedback

Importance of pre-legislative scrutiny :-

① Help in better policy formation

② Feedback from various civil societies and people will help in better policy.

③ Involving stakeholders - here public at large will give them a sense of confidence

④ It empowers people - people who are marginalised & deprived can also participate in it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To increase public engagement :-

① Govt. should announce in advance list of legislation which they are going to bring in next parliamentary session.

② Release of draft laws / bills.

③ Sufficient time should be provided for proper scrutiny.

④ Recommendations by people should be incorparated, if not government should give reasons.

Perfect examples include Lok Pal bill & RTI Act. Hence government should try to increase public engagement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Poor standards of tertiary education are a drag on India's competitiveness. Elucidate. Also enumerate the initiatives taken by the government in the past few years to improve the quality of higher education in India. (150 WORDS)

10

तृतीयक शिक्षा के निम्न-श्रेणी के मानक भारत की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में अवरोधक हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही भारत में उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Higher Education in India is neither compulsory, nor available nor affordabable and if affordabable, quality is questionable when compared with global universities.

Problems :—

① lack of funding
② lack of proper infrastructure for Research and Development.
③ shortages of Professors and qualified Teachers.
④ High cost of private institutes.
⑤ low Gross Enrollment Ratio - only 25-% of youths go for tertiary education
⑥ low enrollment by girl and people belonging to SCs/STs communities.
⑦ Duplication of Research - quality research not happening

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government Initiatives :-

① RUSA - Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan. - for promotion of Higher Education.

② Setting up of fund of ₹20,000 crore for Higher Education funding.

③ GYAN - better collaboration of professionals from abroad to Indian universities.

④ Reforms in UGC - University Grant commission is currently not functioning well. — corruption charges.

⑤ Integrated Approach - Recently govt. announced an integrated approach from class 1 till higher Education to better deal with the problem.

Strategy for New India @ 75 suggest few more measures like unique Identity to students for better outcome monitoring etc. should also be looked into and adopted accordingly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also discuss its strengths and limitations. (150 WORDS) **10**

सामाजिक क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Social Audit refers to audit by involving people. — looking into how the resources & funds are being utilised by government agencies.

Eg - MGNREGA

Rajasthan Government has implemented it well and also for other sectors.

It serves very important role as :—

1. Better accountability and fix responsibility
2. Promotes Transparency.
3. Checks corruptions.
4. Empowers People — marginalised people can also claim their rights
5. Bring Awareness
6. Rights based approach - people can demand what they exactly need.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limitations :-

① lack of trained professionals who can actually carry out social audit.

② lack of political will - scope of social Audit is very limited only to few govt. schemes.

③ Different expertise and approach required for different schemes.

④ Time taking

⑤ No any national framework present

⑥ Irregular social audit leads to ineffective implementation of schemes.

⑦ People are not aware of it.

Hence government should empower people and spread awareness regarding social audit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What are the major welfare schemes for elderly in India? Do you think the benefits of such schemes are reaching a wide section of the target segment? Give reasons. (150 WORDS) **10**

भारत में वृद्धजनों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ कौन-सी हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार की योजनाओं का लाभ लक्षित हिस्से के एक वृहत् भाग तक पहुँच रहा है? कारण बताइए। (150 शब्द)

→ Elderly people are major source of experience and knowledge.
There are 103 million elderly people people in India and it will increase further in future

Major Welfare Schemes :-

1. Atal Pension Yojana.
2. Indra Gandhi Age Old Pension Yojana
3. Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Yojana
4. Reservation in railways, airways etc also fees are charged less.
5. Making India more accessible ~~and~~ for elders — differently ~~are~~ treatment like separate line etc.
6. Pradhan Mantri Jiwan Suraksha Yojana.
7. Annapurna Scheme - giving food free of cost to elderly.
8. Exemption in taxes, LTCGs, interests etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

No, benefits of such schemes are not able to reach all people because :-

1. Less awareness
2. Assistance are at substistance level only.
3. Low number of care givers in country
4. Even pension schemes are not very remunerative to them.
5. Focus is on only assisting them — there should be more focus on engaging them as they are storehouse of knowledge & experience.
6. lack of Identity proofs — sometimes they are not able to show their exact identity & birth certificate to use government schemes.

Hence more concentrated efforts by union and more so by local governments in order to improve their quality of life in their twilight years of life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Welfare policies in India have undergone a paradigm shift in recent decades, yet they retain certain elements of continuity. Discuss with examples. (150 WORDS) **10**

हाल के दशकों में भारत में कल्याणकारी नीतियों में मूलभूत बदलाव (पैराडाइम शिफ्ट) आए हैं, फिर भी उनमें निरंतरता के कुछ तत्व बने हुए हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Welfare Policies form major part of a Welfare State. India is a welfare state Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights demands welfare policies.

1950s-1970s → Sector specific focus
Capital goods industries created
IIT / IIMs were set up.

1970s - 1990s - Poverty erradication became major issue. Also Green Revolution help in self sufficiency in food.

1990s - 2000s - LPGs reforms
Govt. became facilitator
Rural was also main focus area.

2000s - 2015 - Rights based policies, diff welfare schemes like RTE, RTI, FRA, Nutrition, Health etc. came.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2015 onward — NITI Aayog replaced planning commission, short-term & long term planning, Integrated Approach, Use of Technology, e-GOV, JAM trinity etc

Although there is difference, there is also sense of continuity :—

① Because of DPSP which provide list of welfare policies / directions which every government should try to implement.

② Preamble - which provide for Justice — social, political, economic and liberty & Equality → which provide for inclusive & equitable growth.

③ Role of Civil societies / NGOs etc so that main focus of government remained welfare policies.

Hence there is sense of continuity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss whether changes recommended by the Law Commission in its 268th report can help in addressing the problems of undertrials languishing in jails in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? (150 WORDS) **10**

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या अपनी 268वें रिपोर्ट में विधि आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित परिवर्तन, भारत में कारागारों में सजा काट रहे विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपाय कौन-से हैं? (150 शब्द)

→ Undertrials is major problem of our jails. Prisions are 114 % full and Undertrials account for 67 % of all prisoners.

Changes recommended by law Commission :-

1. Better definition of bail.
2. Setting up of tribunals, fast track courts etc
3. Economic offenders - should be punished
4. Anticipatory bail - should be provided with caution.
5. Electronic Monitoring system - should be included as last resort.
6. Pendency of cases should decrease.
7. digitization
8. bail provision should be heard by lower court within a week of filing it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Although these measures are necessary but not sufficient - More measures :-

① Separate Courts within H.Cs & S.C for hearing of corporate & financial cases.

② Making bail provision easier for petty crimes.

③ Lawyer support should be provided to even the marginalised & poor.

④ Better Monitoring of jails and increasing their numbers & capacity.

It is often noticed that rich & powerful get bail easily and even escape the prosecution & poor and marginalised suffer.

We need to bring some structural changes - how we deals with the pendency of cases etc, to decrease number of undertrials in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities in the affordable housing segment, there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (150 WORDS) **10**

यद्यपि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों और नीतियों ने वहनीय आवास के क्षेत्र में अवसरों का सृजन किया हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी चुनौतियाँ हैं जो अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ Affordable Housing refers to housing at lower cost.

Various Government initiatives.

① Housing for All - aims at providing housing for all people by 2022.
Urban — target of building 2 crore houses
Rural — 1 crore houses.

② Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana
Affordable housing for poor. 1.5 lakh provided.

③ Interest benefits of upto 3% of loan upto 12 lakhs.

④ Affordable housing bought under Infrastructure lending — Priority sector lending now possible.

⑤ Income tax benefits on home loans.

⑥ Easing criteria from build up area to carpet area

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Opportunities :—

① Given a boost to private sector especially construction sector which is in distress for many years.

② People can now own a house in urban area also

③ Quality of life will improve.

Challenges :—

① Slum rehabilitation - Dharavi slum is largest slum of Asia located in Mumbai. It is difficult to successfully rehabilitate slum

② Black Money - because of black money involved, price of real estate sector is artificially hiked.

③ Technology - for building green buildings & affordable homes

④ Procurement of building materials at cheaper rate is a problem.

⑤ High indirect taxes — like 28% tax on cement etc.

Affordable Housing is need of the Hour and govt. should promote it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. (150 WORDS) **10**

समुचित कौशल विकास के अभाव में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, जनसांख्यिकीय दायित्व बन सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता नीति, 2015 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

→ India is in phase of demographic dividend which will remain for next 30-35 years. If not utilized properly it can become a disaster.

for making full use of this opportunity India need skilled labour force. National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, 2015 is a step in right direction :—

① It tries to decrease the demand-supply gap by
- Industry participation
- Proper framework
- Promoting internship culture etc.

② Major issues
- Low skill
- Low employability
- lack of Institutes
- lack of industry ready skills

are addressed in the Policy Document

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It tries to remove gender gap and make skill development equitable and for both genders.

(4) Promoting Entrepreneurship

→ by better connecting experts with entrepreneurs.

→ Promoting start up culture

→ Incubators, Training centres etc.

→ Funding – MUDRA scheme

→

Prime Minister on Youth day said "Our Youth should become job providers & not job seekers"

It's high time, to make our labour force skill & productive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the need for whistleblower protection in India. Critically analyze whether the Whistleblower Protection Act provides sufficient protection to the whistleblowers. (150 WORDS) **10**

भारत में व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा कानून व्हिसलब्लोअर को पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराता है। (150 शब्द)

→ Whistleblower are those who blow the whistle (i.e make it public) about corrupt practices in an organization.

To protect whistleblowers government came with Whistleblower Protection Act:—

① It makes identity of whistleblower a secret
- identity not revealed.

② CVC tasked with handling of cases reported by whistleblower.

③ officials in top positions are covered.

Provisions :—

① Doesn't allow anonymous complaints

② Ministers & politicians not covered.

③ Action against Public servants need permission

Limitations

- victimization possible
- fear in mind

- CVC cannot punish any public servant.
- They are being shielded.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) No Incentive for Whistleblower	- People are not motivated.
(5) No time duration mention for action	- Sometimes it takes years - whistle blower become easy targets.
(6) Private Companies not included.	- After LPG reforms they are main service providers. - PPP projects not covered.
(7) Victimization at workplace not covered	- People fear as retaliation measure in some or other form can take place

Hence, we see that there is many lacunae in the present Act. Perfect examples includes Satyendra Dubey, Narender Kumar, people in Vyapam scam who are being targetted and killed. We need strong protection and incentives should be provided to whistleblowers as there is in USA to make our system corruption free.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What are the factors which have been responsible for slow pace of growth of coverage under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). Enumerate the recent steps taken by the government in order to increase this pace to achieve universal coverage swiftly. (250 WORDS) **15**

सार्वभौमिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम (UIP) के अंतर्गत कवरेज में वृद्धि की धीमी दर के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी रहे हैं? सार्वभौमिक कवरेज को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्राप्त करने की इस गति में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हालिया कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

→ Universal Immunisation Programme attempts to vaccinize all children to prevent diseases which can be prevented through vaccines.

UIP launched in 1985. Although the coverage has progressed from mere 42% in 2004-05 to over 60% in 2014-15. But it is way short to achieve 100%. Reasons are :—

① Infrastructure Constrain → we do not have proper infrastructure in place. Vaccine require cold chain, which we lack

② Awareness issue - many people are not aware and see immunization as detrimental to the health of their children.

③ Geographical factors - Many areas in India are inaccessible because of poor infrastructure like roads, rails etc.

④ Man-power - Health workers at ground level are not sufficient and are also not properly trained.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Funding - Immunisation requires funding in R&D to develop new vaccines. In India total health budget is around 1.4% of GDP, so proper reasearch cannot happen.

Universal Immunisation Programme aims to achieve 100% immunisation so as to reduce child mortality and morbidity. We have successfully eleminated diseases like small pox, tetnus etc.

Few Government initiatives :-

① MISSION INDRADHANUSH - aimed at Universal Immunisation by 2020 in mission mode.

② Intensified Mission Indradhanush - follow up programme of mission Indradhanush

③ eVIN - electronic Vaccine Integrated Network. live tracking through mobile app regarding condition, stockpile of vaccine in cold chains are possible.

④ Other programmes like training & increasing workforce of ground workers ASHA workers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) India is signatory and participated in programmes at global level. such as World Health Congress organised by WHO. Here immunization related programmes are also discussed.

Government needs to prioritize immunization programme to achieve the target so as to reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure of people and for general well being.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlight the ways in which digital divide perpetuates and manifests itself in India. Discuss the importance of steps taken by the government to bridge this divide. (250 WORDS) **15**

उन तरीकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिनके चलते भारत में डिजिटल अंतराल निरंतर बना हुआ है तथा स्पष्टत: दृष्टीगोचर होता है। इस अंतराल को पाटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

→ Digital divide refers to unequal access to digital infrastructure / facilities because of several reasons.

Reasons are :-

① Rural-Urban Divide - Urban people are at better position to access the ICT infrastructure.

② Low penetration of Internet in rural areas
Private companies are reluctant to invest in rural areas due to expected low return.

③ Digital Illiteracy - mainly among elderly and uneducated people.

④ Low pace of Implementation of govt programmes like National digital fibre programme.

⑤ less training and awareness centres

⑥ Other factors include poverty, less integrated market, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Poverty → low access to ICT infra → Digital divide
↓
low chances of jobs (low employability) → less aware of govt programmes → Poverty

Fig - Digital divide is also related with Poverty & job

Important government Steps :—

① National Digital Fibre Network - to connect 2.5 lakh gram panchayats.

② Digital India - It includes various programmes and initiatives to reduce digital divide and digitize India in true sense.
↓
Success of Digital India depends upon how successfully we can reduce digital divide.

③ CSC - Common Service Centres - provide services in rural areas to people. like filing of taxes, train reservation, death-birth certificates etc.

④ BHOOMI - initiative by Karnataka govt to digitize land records.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Smart phone distribution by various State Governments. In some places laptops are also distributed.

Some more measures which indirectly reduce digital divide are :-

① Making smart phones cheaper and other electronic items through reducing tariff and pushing for Make In India

② Awareness programmes, advertisements etc.

③ e-governance

Hence to realise true potential of India and for more equitable growth we need to reduce digital divide.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What are the objectives of National Health Mission? Why, in your opinion, non-communicable diseases have acquired salience in recent times? What are its implications for health policy in the country? (250 WORDS) **15**

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? आपकी राय में, गैर-संचारी रोगों ने हाल के दिनों में क्यों ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है? देश में स्वास्थ्य नीति के लिए इसके निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (250 शब्द)

→ National Health Mission has following objectives :-

① Reduce child / infant mortality rate.
② Reduce Maternal mortality rate.
③ Control population growth with especial focus on sex ration esp. child sex ratio
④ Prevent and control spread of Communicable diseases like AIDS etc.
⑤ Special focus on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).
⑥ Life style - promotion of better lifestyle and daily habits.
⑦ Improve Primary Health Care facilities
⑧ Reduce cost of essentials drugs and medical devices - implants etc.

In Recent time we have seen an upsurge of NCDs like Diabetes, Cancer Blood Pressure etc. India is considered as Diabetic Capital of World.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Also earlier NCDs were restricted to mainly Developed countries, now it is widely seen in Developing and Low Income countries as well.

Incidences of Obesity in children, blood pressure (high and low) problem at early age etc are increasing.

Its implications :—

① Allocation of Government funds for tertiary sector. We need more funds and more hospitals now.

② India is not well prepared to deal with rising cases of NCDs. We need better Preparedness.

③ No major international / global targets we need to set up our own targets and should try to achieve it.

④ Lack of trained doctors. We need quality doctors.

⑤ Early and Untimely deaths - NCDs now account for 61 % of total deaths

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as per WHO.

⑥ Low productivity ⇒ GDP affected - because of rising cases of NCDs, it severly impact one's effectiveness & productivity

Thus we need new health policy to better target NCDs and be well prepared

Few suggestions :-

① Imposition of Fat tax or Health tax to promote better lifestyle.

② Promotion of daily exercise / physical activity.

③ Improving Eating habits → reduce use of fast foods etc.

④ Penalize companies for false advertizements
eg - advertisement on diet bhel etc.

⑤ Awareness campaign

Hence better concentrated effort is needed by government and from our side to tackle this new threat.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Over the years, there has been a growing realisation that undue interference from the State, lack of autonomy and widespread politicisation has severely impaired the functioning of Cooperative sector and there is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector. Discuss. (250 WORDS) **15**

समय के साथ, यह अधिकाधिक अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि राज्य द्वारा अनुचित हस्तक्षेप, स्वायत्तता की कमी एवं व्यापक राजनीतिकरण ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के कार्यकरण को गंभीर रूप से विकृत किया है तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में तत्काल सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Cooperative Sector is considered as backbone of primary production in India.
In DPSP, constitution mentions about promotion of cooperatives.

It is very important sector because :-

① Employs large number of people - mainly unskilled.

② Large number of women also work in cooperatives.

③ Output from cooperatives are either sold in market directly or become raw material for other industries.

④ Farming sector & allied sector - get benefitted by cooperatives.

⑤ Empower people - they can also put up their demand collectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues :—

① Politicisation - major cooperatives are run by well known politicians or their family members.

② Top leadership - is holded by politicians or has political linkages.

③ Interference by state

④ Low Autonomy - not allowed to function independently.

⑤ Low Accountability - as review/supervision mechanisms are week.

⑥ Cooperatives are seldom Audited

⑦ Monopoly in various sectors like Milk etc

Urgent Reforms needed. Few suggestions :—

① Making cooperatives free from political interference.

② Autonomy of cooperatives should not be tempered by state.

③ Fixing Responsibility.

④ Greater Accountability and Transparency are needed.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Success story of one cooperative should be replicated by other cooperatives. like of Amul.

(6) Transparency in selection of members for top position.

(7) Making cooperatives more democratic.

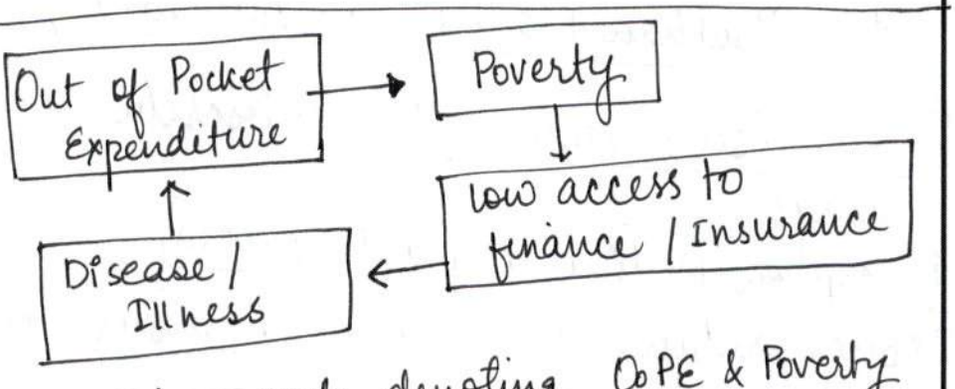
So make primary sector more remunerative we need strong & autonomous cooperative in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. With the current system of health financing in India being largely out-of-pocket payments, examine the need for reforms in healthcare finance. Also discuss the issues associated with reinforcing insurance as the long-term strategy for health financing in this regard. (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अंतर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भुगतान किए जाते हैं, ऐसे में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल वित्तपोषण में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण के लिए दीर्घावधिक रणनीति के रूप में बीमा को सुदृढ़ करने से संबद्ध मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

→ Out of Pocket expenditure means when people pay from their earnings and savings for treatment of various illness & diseases. It account for 1/6th of India's poverty. Nearly 80-% expenditure in India is out of pocket expenditure i.e It is not covered under any Insurance or government scheme



Vicious cycle denoting OoPE & Poverty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

We need reforms in healthcare finance :-

① More budgetry allocation

② Upgradation of public healthcare centres mainly at primary level.
If quality of PHCs improve → people will not go to private hospitals → savings

③ Increasing the coverage of Health Insurance

④ Promoting → Prevention and not just treatment of diseases

⑤ Making generic drugs available free of cost or at very cheap rates
eg - Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras

⑥ Sensitising doctors to subscribe generic drugs.

⑦ cap on Medical implants prices

Issues related to reinforcing insurance as long term measures are :-

① Cost of Insurance is high and everyone cannot afford it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Because of less data available related to health situation in India, private companies are not lowering premium related to health insurance.

③ Equity & Inclusiveness - not possible with health insurance.

④ large corporate houses will get benefitted from this.

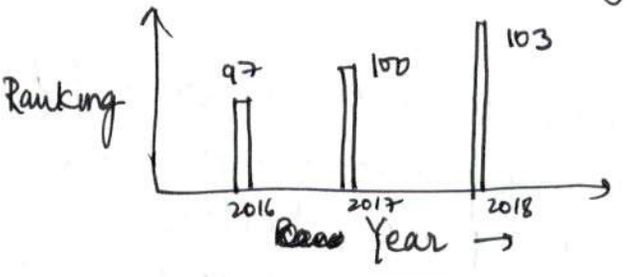
So more sustainable measures suggested above like improving public health care facilities, check on price, better availability of facilities and inforcing Clinical Establishment Act, 2010 well will reduce Out of Pocket expenditure.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the significance of the recently launched National Nutritional Strategy in the light of sliding ranking of India along the Global Hunger Index. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives.(250WORDS) **15**

ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में भारत की गिरती रैंकिंग के आलोक में हाल ही में आरंभ की गई राष्ट्रीय पोषण रणनीति के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण से संबद्ध पहलों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी निगरानी करने और उन्हें सतत बनाए रखने में स्थानीय स्व-शासन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

→ India ranked at 103 out of 119 countries in world in Global Hunger Index.



⇒ Ranking falling year on year.

National Nutrition Strategy, 2017 aims at providing nutritious food to school children, lactating and pregnent mothers, small infants etc.

significance of NNS :—

① Reduce stunting → 35% of global stunted child are in India

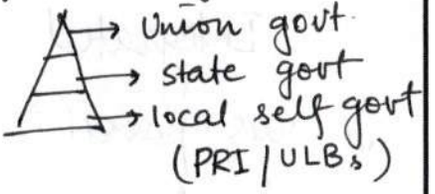
② Reduce wasting → refers to low weight as compared to height.

③ Reduce iron deficiency in women. More than 50% women & girl in India are anaemic.

④ Better / Holistic development of child.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Local self governments refers to government at grass root level.



It includes Panchayati Raj Institutes and Urban local Bodies.

This is called 'self' because all people above age of 21 participate in decision making - with the help of body - 'Gram Sabha'

Role of local self government :-

1. Better targetting of benefeciaries
2. Know local know-how - can promote nutritious local food or crops locally grown.
3. Better implementation of government policies like ICDS etc.
4. Better utilization of funds and resources
5. Regular Monitoring with the help of Social Audit will check corruption and bring accountability.
6. People's participation will lead to more awareness and empowerment of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Egs → ICDS success in Odisha
Integrated Child Development Scheme
It was possible to due concentrated efforts of top leadership in state and local-self government.
Odisha made significant progress in several indicators like child mortality, wasting, stunting etc.

Hence pro active participation by PRI/ULBs can bring a sea change in the outcomes of any programmes/schemes. We should promote more funds devolution and defining areas/subjects for local self governments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The bureaucracy in India is facing a number of serious challenges from diminishing human capital to political interference that, if left unaddressed, will lead to further institutional decline. Discuss. How can these challenges be addressed? (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में नौकरशाही, ह्रासमान मानव पूंजी से लेकर राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप तक कई गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है, जिन्हें यदि अनसुलझा छोड़ दिया गया तो आगे और अधिक संस्थागत पतन होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (250 शब्द)

→ Bureaucracy considered as [Steelframe] of India's Democracy

Challenges faced by them :-

① Frequent transfers – recent data suggest that number of IAS officers stationed at one place for 3 years or more is less than 10% of total strength of IAS.

② Arbitary transfers / promotion / posting → leads to decrease in morale.

③ [Rigid] → not ready to change

④ [Corruption] → many cases of corruption has been surfaced.

⑤ [lack of Expertise] in particular fields.

⑥ [Bureaucratic Red Tapism] - leads to delay of various projects.

⑦ Unaware of ground reality

⑧ less number of experienced officers for higher levels → [Baswan Committee Report] *

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This can be addressed through

① Lateral Entry for sector specific skills

② Lateral entry will also promote knowledge exchange & use of best practices

③ Setting up of Civil Service Board to reduce the interference by political masters.

④ Comprehensive Mid Career Review and ranking officials will promote competition and sense of doing well among Bureaucrats

⑤ Making Bureaucrates more sensitive to remove red-tapism and making them more flexible in their working.

⑥ Early department allotment among IAS officers will enhance their expertise & experience in their department.

⑦ Minimum Tenure - This can be brought so that officials has enough time to implement government programmes or reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(18) Recruitment after class 12 as suggested by ARC 2 can be thought of.

Various Committees

(1) ARC 2 → suggest measures :- Making Bureaucracy free from political interferences.

(2) NCRWC → frequent transfers lead to degradation in morale of IAS officers

(3) Hota Committee suggested setting up of Civil Service Board at Union as well as at centre level.

So by adopting various committees recommendation we can make our Bureaucracy a true stellframe - not subject to any political pressure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Discuss briefly the underlying factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focussed efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? (250 WORDS) **15**

जहाँ, कई लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आने में सफल रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में गरीब निवास करते हैं। भारत में गरीबी की व्यापकता के लिए उत्तरदायी अंतर्निहित कारकों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों में ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्द)

→ Poverty line → define the minimum requirement which can be on monetary basis or other basis, below which if people falls are considered poor.

Tendulkar Committee → ₹ 27 for rural / day
₹ 33 for Urban/day

World bank – $1.9 / day (PPP terms)

According to tendulkar committee close to 22% of India's population – 260 million are poor. Rangrajan Committee estimates even higher – 29% of population.

Poverty is a multi dimension concept which Amartya Sen – decribe it as "Inability or reduction in capacity of Individuals to fulfill their basic needs in day to day life".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factors :-

① Economic factor

- low earning] → Minimizes access to resources.
- low wages
- Agriculture which employ almost 50% of population account for only 16% of GDP.
- unskilled - unemployable & uneducated
- GDP growth does not translate into job creation enough.
- Non inclusiveness of growth.

② Social Factor / Cultural Factor

- Prevalance of social & cultural myths in society.
- Discrimination against lower castes people and women.
- Untouchability etc - in various forms.

③ Implementation of Government Schemes

- poorly implementation of poverty eradication programmes by subsequent government.

④ Political Reasons - Caste and communal based politics and not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

focussing on developmental agendas.

Focus Areas

① Education - is a weapon for unprivilleged and marginalised community.
- provide good education system.

② Health - Out of Pocket expenditure account for nearly 1/6th of India's poverty

Accessibility
Affordability
Availability.
Quality
⇒ for Health & Education.
⇓
Govt should spend more [6% of GDP]

③ Improving in Human Capital Formation
④ Skill development & more creation of jobs.
⑤ better targetting of government schemes.
⑥ reduce corruption & leakages - JAM trinity and Jan Dhan Account
⑦ Focus on more equitable growth rather than mere growth.

Hence we need to achieve SDG 1 to eradicate extreme poverty of all forms by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In context of the need to strengthen corporate governance, the Kotak papel report has called for a major overhaul in norms for listed companies. Critically discuss the impediments to corporate governance in India and evaluate how the recommendations can help in overcoming them. (250 WORDS) **15**

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, कोटक पैनल के रिपोर्ट में सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों हेतु मानदंडों में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन का आह्वान किया गया है। भारत में कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि पैनल की सिफारिशें इनसे निपटने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती हैं? (250 शब्द)

→ Corporate Governance refers to process, measures, administration in corporate world for their governance.

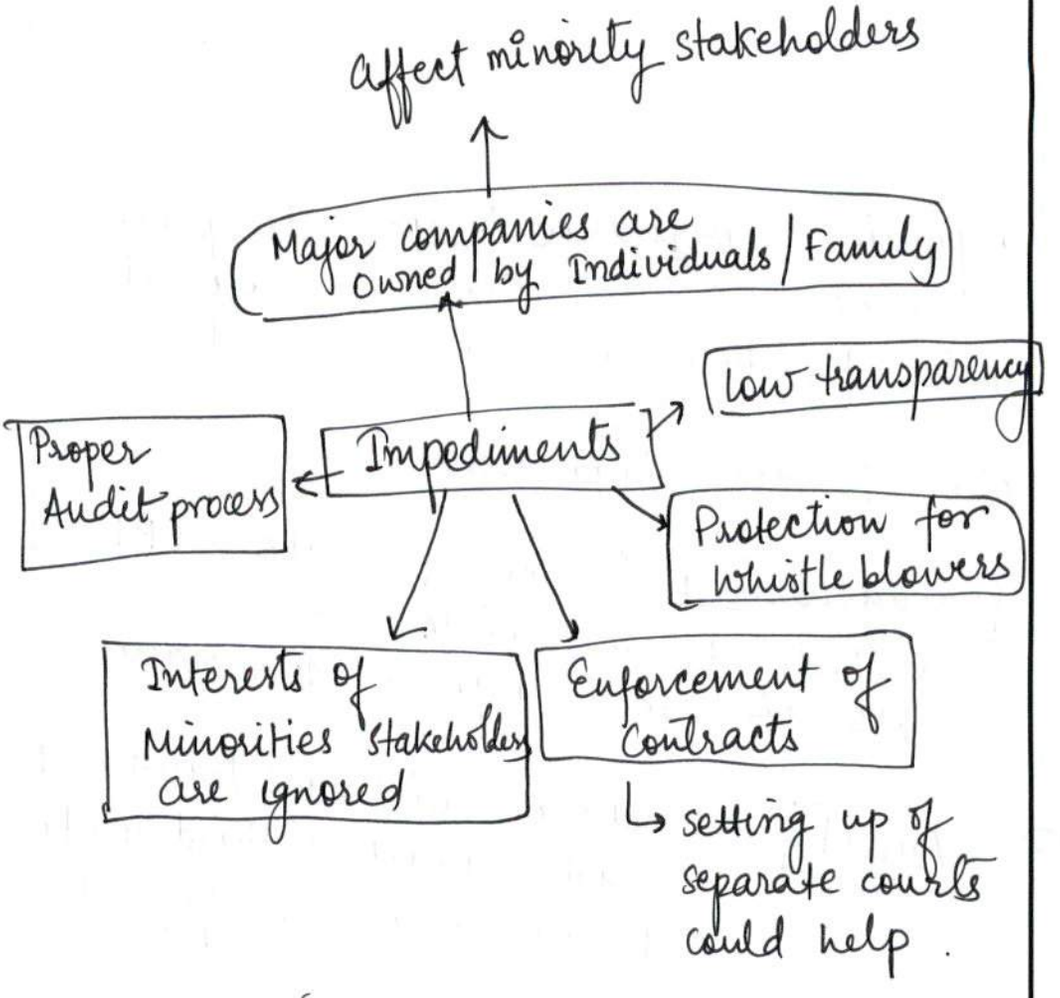
Kotak Pannel Suggestions :—

① Strengthening Agencies - like SEBI so that it can monitor well and promote good corporate governance.

② Audit — making audit more transparent
— regular audit by third party
— penalising for lapse in audit process.

③ Independent Directors (IDs)
→ measures to elect them.
→ making them truely independent
→ protection of minority stakeholders
→ presence of IDs for meetings.
→ Increasing IDs from 33% to 50%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Few Suggestions :—

① Enforcement of contracts – India performs low in this area as reflected in Ease of Doing Business ranking.

② Audit → It should be regular & transparent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Role of Independent Directors
they should promote interests of Minority stakeholders as well.

④ Closing of Shell Companies

⑤ Bringing Economic Offenders to Justice

Recommendations of Kotak Committee will help in strengthening corporate governance in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the sets of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). (250 WORDS) **15**

नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, प्रक्रियाओं को रूपांतरित करने और एनईजीपी (NeGP) के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने से संबंधित कई मुद्दों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ई-क्रांति कार्यक्रम (NeGP 2.0) के डिजाईन (रूप-रेखा) और कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

→ National e-Governance Programme aims at improving governance through use of ICT platforms & infrastructures.

① Adopting New technologies

- low mobile & cloud adoption.
- low / not optimal use of existing infrastructure.

② Transforming process

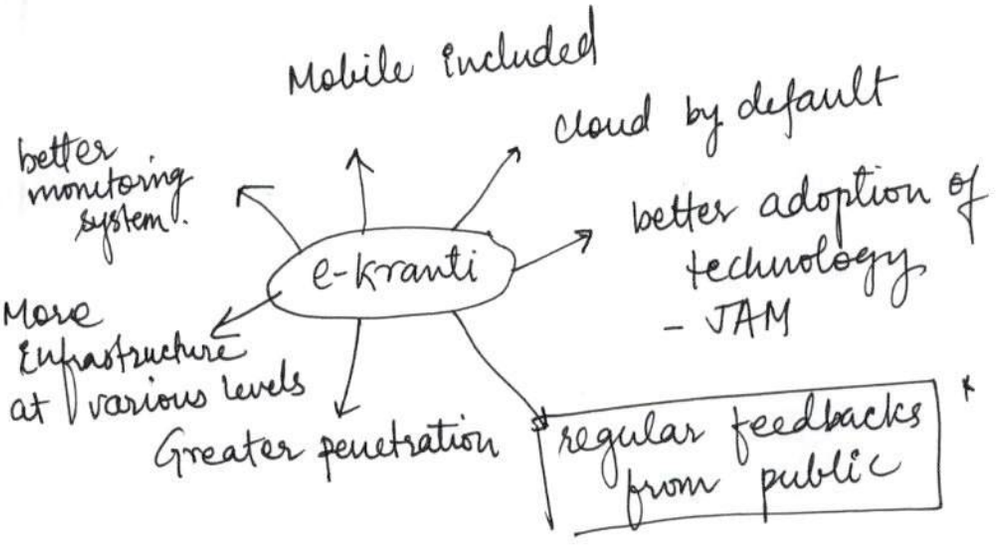
- feedback from public not taken
- regular updatation of infrastructure did not take place

③ Improving implementation

- better implementation needed
- local languages were not incorporated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

e-Kranti programme was launched in 2014 with an aim to improve e-Gov.



So, e-Kranti in a way try to address issues which were there in NeGP.

e-Kranti → focus on digitization and making all processes as transparent as possible.

Regular feedback and Updatation help in better delivery of services.

Other programmes like digital India should made in sync with e-Kranti initiative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

110

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
22 JUL 2019
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1233)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN	Date	22/07/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discussing the reasons behind disappearance of springs, examine how springshed management can help revive springs, especially in the Himalayan region. **(150 Words) 10**

झरनों के विलुप्त होने के पीछे निहित कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार स्प्रिंगशेड प्रबंधन झरनों, विशेषकर हिमालयी क्षेत्र में झरनों को पुनर्जीवित करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

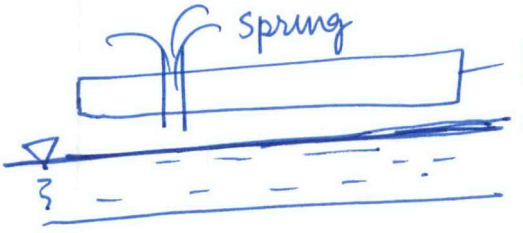
Springs are natural water source which provide constant supply of water

Can be
- Hot springs
- Cold/normal springs

Formation/Source - Mainly ground-water

Reasons for its disappearance

① Lowering of ground water



hard unpermeable rock

} now water level decreased

⇓

no spring ⇐ no pressure

② Land slides, disaster - It closes down many springs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Disaster like floods & especially Earthquake - changes the internal plate tectonics & arrangement - affect Spring.

(4) ~~An~~ Anthropogenic factors - illegal constructution, land use, urbanization etc

Springshed Management

like watershed management, it includes all the probable area where springs are there or used to be there

(1) It will help in proper replanishment of groundwater.

(2) Illegal activity can be checked.

(3) Area can be mapped and demarkated for better land-use

(4) Revival of old springs.

Springs are lifeline in Himalayan regions and also can be developed as sustainable eco-tourism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Highlight the importance of iron and steel industry as the basic building block of the economy. In this context, discuss the key features of the National Steel Policy, 2017. **(150 words) 10**

अर्थव्यवस्था के आधारभूत निर्माण खंड के रूप में लौह एवं इस्पात उद्योग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय इस्पात नीति, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India just after independence developed ~~to~~ iron & steel industry Now India have around 10 major Iron & Steel industry.

Importance

① Capital Industry

② Feeder industry – product from Iron & steel industry used in other industry → to make machines → to make end product like rails, steel equipments etc

③ Multiplier effect

④ Major job creater — If all dependent industries included :-

Mining Industry → Iron & Steel Industry → Secondary Industry

for Coal, Iron ore etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National Steel Policy 2017

① It sets the new target for steel products & steel consumption per capita steel consumption still low in India.

② Easing Raw material procurement like Coaking coal – we import right now.
Also policy focussed on availability of raw material.

③ Debt restructuring so that debt ridden private sector companies can revive or exit market safely.

National steel policy will provide new boost to the industry. More focus should be now on developing secondary & tertiary industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Giving a brief account of rising nitrogen emissions in India, discuss why it is a matter of concern. What steps can be taken to limit such emissions?

(150 words) 10

भारत में बढ़ते नाइट्रोजन उत्सर्जन का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह चिंता का एक विषय क्यों है। ऐसे उत्सर्जन को सीमित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Nitrogen account for 78% of all gases in atmosphere.

Harmful effect & Source of Nitrogen emission :—

① N_2 (gas) is not harmful, but in compound form like NH_3 NH_4^+ becomes harmful

② NO_2, NO_3 — Nitrogen Oxides are released from fossil fuel and combustion.

③ Degrade the environment

④ Cause of acid rain

⑤ Cause respiratory problems and diseases.

⑥ Affect Ozone also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Because of rising use of fossil fuel in transportation, Iron & steel industry, power sector, electricity generation etc. nitrogen emissions is on rise.

Steps that can be taken :-

① Filters & treatment especially in power sector before releasing the pollutants

② Moving to Electric vehicles and less polluting transport system — public buses, metro etc

③ Fertilizers - rationalizing it use

④ Burning of biomass especially by farmers after harvest. Proper monitoring & incentives should be given to reduce its emissions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What is Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)? Draw a comparison between Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and SEA. **(150 words) 10**

रणनीतिक पर्यावरण आकलन क्या है? पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) और रणनीतिक पर्यावरण आकलन (SEA) के मध्य तुलना कीजिए।

Strategic Environmental Assessment is new concept related to Environmental Assessment.

Environmental Impact Assessment is very important as

- It gives clear picture - Holistic
- gives importance to ecology environment.
- livelihood, culture rehabilitation costs etc are also included.

Strategic EA (SEA) focuses also on

- Focuses on critical infrastructure
- Stategic Importance like important highway

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for eg - along border area even though forest is there, Army Cantonment becomes more imp

Eg - Important national highway or railway project → It's multiplier effect on whole economy is also considered.

So EIA & SEA are two concept but inter related to each other.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Montreal Protocol is often considered as the most successful international environmental treaty. Highlighting the achievements of the protocol, discuss the reasons for its success. **(150 words) 10**

मांट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल को प्राय: सर्वाधिक सफल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण संधि के रूप में माना जाता है। इस प्रोटोकॉल की उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी सफलता के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Montreal Protocol relates to the phasing out of CFCs (Chloro Floro Carbons) so as to control the hole formation in Ozone over Antarctica

Recent observation suggests that not only hole has stopped becoming wider but also showing sign of recovery and new Ozone formation

Achievement of Protocol

1. Stopped the widening of Ozone hole
2. Recovery of hole - new Ozone forming.
3. Phasing out of CFCs - nearly all countries have achieved their target.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for success

① Universal - It is the only international protocol which is universal - all countries of United Nations have signed it.

② Implementation - proper implementation

③ Political will - strong political will was shown

④ Continuous Evaluation & Monitoring

Now we are heading towards HFCs (Hydro Fluoro Carbon) elimination by next 30-50 years. This will further improve our ozone layer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Analyse the phenomenon of 'Resource Curse', by giving adequate examples from around the world as well as India. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व और भारत से यथोचित उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए 'संसाधन अभिशाप' की परिघटना का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

'Resource Curse' is referred to phenomena when resource rich area is not able to progress

It includes :—

① Resource rich area – supplying raw materials to other areas which are deficient in resources.

② Over dependence on the resource leads to risk and uncertainty

③ Corruption & Mismanagement because of high prospects & easy money leads to rise in illegal mining, mafia politico-criminal nexus etc.

④ Political Instability & Statelessness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg World

① African Countries like Algeria, Libya, Equatoria Guinea, Congo - Democratic republic of Congo

Rich in mineral resources but because of corruption & statelessness and external interference - remain one of the poorest country

② Venenzuela - One of the highest reserve of proven oil reserve. Problem of political instability.

India

① Chota Nagpur region - Jharkhand, Odisha - change of government more than 10 times in 18/19 years in Jharkhand. Rise of Naxalism & tribal problem & unrest.

We should move towards equitable and inclusive growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss the reasons behind increased instances of human-wildlife conflict and suggest some mitigation measures to address them. **(150 words) 10**

मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के बढ़ते दृष्टांतों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए कुछ शमनकारी उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

→ Recently human-wildlife conflict has increased. In India last year more than 300 died because of only elephants - highest in world.

Reasons :-

① Encroachment of forest area

② Deforestation & decreasing area of forests.

③ Destroying important connecting forests eg - destruction of elephant corridors - nearly 90* out of 110 roughly elephant corridors are affected

④ Mismanagement of Forest

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Because of fencing (poor), and miss management of forest by forest officials → animals escape from reserve & core area of forest.

Mitigation

① Participatory Management of forest. For eg Joint Forest Management

② Solutions from local community

↳ local forest dwellers, they know forest well. ∴ Their knowledge should be used.

③ Restoration of Corridors

④ Allowing animals to move freely by connecting important forest areas.

⑤ Important National highway, roads railway should be made on elevated platform

we need participative approach to solve this problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

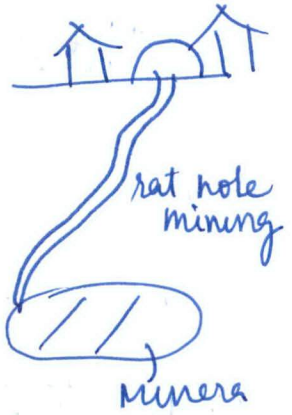
8. Elaborate on the concept of rat-hole mining. In the context of North-Eastern India, highlight its ecological consequences. Also, explain why it still persists despite the ban imposed by National Green Tribunal (NGT)?

(150 words) 10

रैट-होल खनन की अवधारणा का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत के संदर्भ में, इसके पारिस्थितिकीय परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, समझाइए कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) द्वारा इसपर प्रतिबंध लगाए जाने के बावजूद यह अभी भी प्रचलन में क्यों है?

Rat hole mining is dis integrated way of mining in which :-

① Practised in small scale
② Few people involved
③ No use of large machine
④ Hole is made & not the whole area is uncovered
⑤ No support & re inforcement on the walls or roof of hole.
⑥ No proper safety mechanism followed



Recently in Meghalaya, many people died in rat hole mine because rain water got filled inside it.

It is illegal in India, but quite prevelant especially in north eastern states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ecological Consequences

① leads to severe exploitation – as many rat hole mining is prevalent.

② After mineral exhaust, it is left as such → leads to many problems

→ Affect ground dwelling animals

→ Contamination of ground water

③ Release of toxic gases – pollution

Why it is prevalent

① Livelihood – many areas, it is only job that is available.

② Smaller deposits – so large scale mining not possible.

③ Politico – Miners Nexus

④ Lax implementation by authority

⑤ Vote-bank politics – so strict actions are not taken

We need strong political will & multi stake holder cooperation to truly ban this practice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Growth of natural capital is vital for sustainable economic development in India. In this context, state the concept, strategy and broad policy guidelines for Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) for effective management of natural resources. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में संधारणीय आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी की वृद्धि अपरिहार्य है। इस संदर्भ में, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी लेखांकन (NCA) की अवधारणा, रणनीति और व्यापक नीतिगत दिशानिर्देशों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Natural capital refers to the natural resources and consider it as valuable capital which can be utilized for economic growth.

National Capital Accounting

Concept – It is method of accounting and management of all the country's natural resources

- Forest
- Minerals
- Rivers
- Mountains

Strategy

① Holistic approach for accounting instead of segregated approach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Sustainable Use not exploitative

③ Resource replenishment - sufficient time is given.

④ Focussing on wise Use.

Broad Policy

① Conserve our natural resources

② Sustainable Use

③ Treating natural resources as capital.

④ Enhancing Use & using natural resources more efficiently.

NCA is a great tool for effective management of natural resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the factors responsible for location of high-tech industries in the vicinity of major metropolitan regions. **(150 words) 10**

प्रमुख महानगरीय क्षेत्रों के समीप उच्च तकनीकी उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

High-tech industries refers to high technologically driven industries like IT, ITeS, FinTech, AI etc

It is mainly located near major metropolis like Delhi, Mumbai Bangalore, Hyderabad

Factors Responsible :-

① Require Human Resource instead of raw materials available in metropolis

② Availability of Infrastructure like high speed internet, electricity etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Communication Network well established in cities.

(4) Presence of other high-tech Industries

↳ Usually they are dependent on other industry - interlinked.
↳ so once industry developes, more comes up.

(5) Work Culture, availability of good colleges for fresh recruitments etc.

India in recent years seen a boom in information technology sector. To make use of Demographic dividend we require growth in this sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Analyse how far the 'Katowice Climate Package' goes in achieving the objectives of the Paris Climate agreement amid the concerns of developing countries like India. **(250 words) 15**

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की चिंताओं के संबंध में पेरिस जलवायु समझौते के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में 'कैटोवाइस जलवायु पैकेज' कितना कारगर सिद्ध हुआ है।

Paris climate Agreement in 2015 was a landmark agreement for climate change.

Katowice climate Package is result of conference in katowice, last year

Analysis

① Pull out of major contributor United States from Paris Agreement

↳ It's difficult to achieve target without a country like US.

② welcoming of report by IPCC which showed need to restrain ourself to 1.5°C heating above pre industrial level.

as 2°C rise still have devastating impacts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Nationally Determined Contributions are not sufficient to achieve 2°C temp rise limit even if all nations achieve their goals 100%. More contributions are required.

④ Working model to implementation of Paris climate agreement from 2020 onwards was finalised.

⑤ Reporting & standardization for calculation of emissions etc was finalised.

Issues

① Contribution by Developed Country still far from $100 billion per year target

② Nationally determined aims are not sufficient.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concern for India

① Developing countries are at highest risk and would be affected badly by climate change
infact it is happening - recent instances of extreme climatic conditions

② Submergence of coastal areas
Many people live in these areas.
Coastal cities - Mumbai, Chennai

③ Technology sharing & Investment
India needs investment in cleaner technologies

④ Adaptation, Mitigation - developing country face problem in these areas.
World need stronger commitment and multidimensional approach to deal with the greatest threat that humanity face today i.e climate change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlight the factors responsible for location of automobile industries in India. Also, examine the challenges in the wake of transformations taking place in the automotive industry. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग में हो रहे परिवर्तनों के आलोक में चुनौतियों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Automobile industry recently has shown sluggish growth, even sales are decreasing in many months.

Factors for location :-

① Closeness to Iron & Steel Industry as automobile industry require steel.

② Port & shores - as many parts are imported especially engine & also for export purposes.

③ Human skill & Infrastructure

Southern states now have much of production units

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Infrastructure → Proper roads for transportation
→ 24x7 electricity
→ Other facilities.
→ Availability of water as automobile industry consumes lot of water
→ Near to river & water source

(4) Other Industries & Special Economic zones
as many small industries & MSMEs supply parts to automobile industry

(5) favourable state government policies like tax holidays or consistent policy etc

Challenges

(1) competition from Electronic Vehicles (EVs)
→ traditional automobile industry is facing problem → especially policy related
↓
as government is firm on achieving target for EVs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② New Technology – every company is trying to innovate and produce better vehicles especially new line of EVs.

③ Man Power – new man power required as vehicles → more electronic

④ Production facilities – needs to be automatized & robotic machines are needed – for better quality control → better efficiency

↓

to remain competitive.

⑤ Charging infrastructure

⑥ Use of Artificial Intelligence for driverless cars – need data analysts etc

Because of transformative change, there are now plethora of challenges for automobile industry. Proper government support is needed to maintain this industry which provide one of the largest jobs in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine the factors responsible for causing soil pollution in India. Discussing its impact on various ecosystem services, suggest some remedial measures to restore polluted soil. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मृदा प्रदूषण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। विभिन्न पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना करते हुए, प्रदूषित मृदा का जीर्णोद्धार करने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Soil pollution refers to degredation of soil quality

Factors responsible :-

① Industry effluent - especially from phermaceuticals, leathers, chemical etc.

Proper Treatment not happening before releasing wastes.

② Soil Waste Dumping - landfill sites

Leaching of chemicals (toxic) into the soil → also polluting groundwater

③ Use of excessive Chemicals & fertillizer reduces fertility of soil eg - Punjab, Haryana

④ Lack of Sewage Treatment Plants in India, Open defecation etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It's impact :—

① Disturbs the soil ecosystem

↳ Agriculture productivity goes down.

↳ Beneficial soil bacteria dies

↳ Small soil organisms like worms, insects affected.

② Soils pollutants reach water bodies.

↳ leads to eutrophication

↳ Affect aquatic life eg fishes

③ Food chain - toxic

↳ harmful chemicals are taken up by plants

↳ Bio magnification & bio accumulation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Affects animal, plants & human health

④ Livelihood - especially those directly dependent on soil eg - Farmers

Remedial Methods :-

① In situ remediation

↳ Use of organic fertilizers
↳ Tilling & sun drying.
↳ Use of certain plants which takes up toxic chemicals
↳ certain micro organisms also break toxics.

② Out Situ Remediation - taking out top layer of soil and treating at separate place.

③ Controlling point of pollution - industry outlets etc.

④ Proper Infrastructure for waste treatment

⑤ strict implementation of pollution & environmental norms.

⑥ Afforestation

Thus by following these steps we can control & reverse the process of soil pollution

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What is Conservation Agriculture? Highlight the prospects and challenges of adopting Conservation Agriculture in India. Also, mention some important policy considerations for its promotion. **(250 words) 15**

संरक्षण कृषि क्या है? भारत में संरक्षण कृषि को अपनाने की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इसके प्रोत्साहन के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Conservation Agriculture is new method of agriculture in which everything is minimized like inputs and whole process is made efficient.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

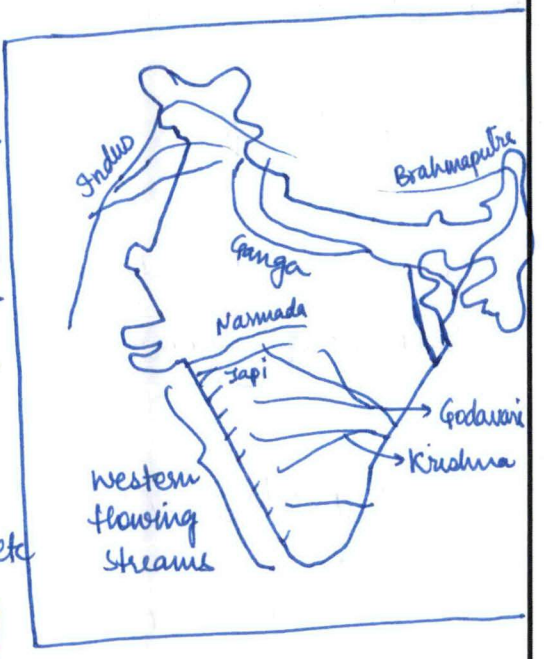
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Delineate various regions which have high potential for hydro-electricity generation in India. Discuss the impact of hydroelectric projects on the environment. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल-विद्युत उत्पादन की उच्च संभावना वाले विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का वर्णन कीजिए। पर्यावरण पर जल-विद्युत परियोजनाओं के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hydro-electricity contribute around 20% in India's energy mix of total energy/ electricity generation



Various Regions are :-

① Himalayan Region

various river basins :-

(a) Indus river system

→ Ravi, Satluj, Jhelum etc

(b) Ganga - Brahmaputra

→ Yamuna, Dihang etc

② Krishna - Godavari Basin

because of deccan plateau & elevation several hydro-projects can be constructed

③ High speed western flowing rivers & streams

↳ Although many rivers are seasonal but this region enjoys higher drop in elevation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as compared to eastern flowing rivers.

↳ By making reservoirs, large hydro powerplants can be set up

Impact of Hydroelectric plants :-

① Disturb the natural flow of river

↳ Government now came up with ecological flow which has to be maintained

② Earthquake risks

↳ can generate earthquake also.

③ Older dams + cracks - becomes vulnerable - any time can lead to disaster.

↳ Dam rehabilitation & restoration project - Government with the help of World Bank trying to restore some vulnerable dams.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) High cost of maintenance once it becomes old

(5) lead to large area - under water
Submergence initially
→ affect the forest cover area.
→ Release of methane gas due to anaerobic decomposition of organic material like trees etc.

(6) large scale Displacement of Tribals and forest dwellers and people living near by.
↳ lead to problem of job, culture, rehabilitation problem.

(7) Huge initial investment.

Because of these reasons, now many argue that large dams & hydro projects are not sustainable
Instead other techniques like small hydro project, run on river projects etc should be explored.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Elaborate the concept, objectives and distribution of Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) in India. Also, examine why the PCPIRs have failed to achieve the desired success. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन निवेश क्षेत्रों (PCPIRs) की अवधारणा, उद्देश्यों एवं वितरण का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि PCPIRs वांछित सफलता प्राप्त करने में क्यों विफल रहे हैं।

India recently released Petroleum, chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) so that private investment can come in these areas.

Concept & Objective

① Treating Petroleum & petrochemical industry as One unit

Single policy is needed for effective implementation of any schemes

② Using single investment for different sector

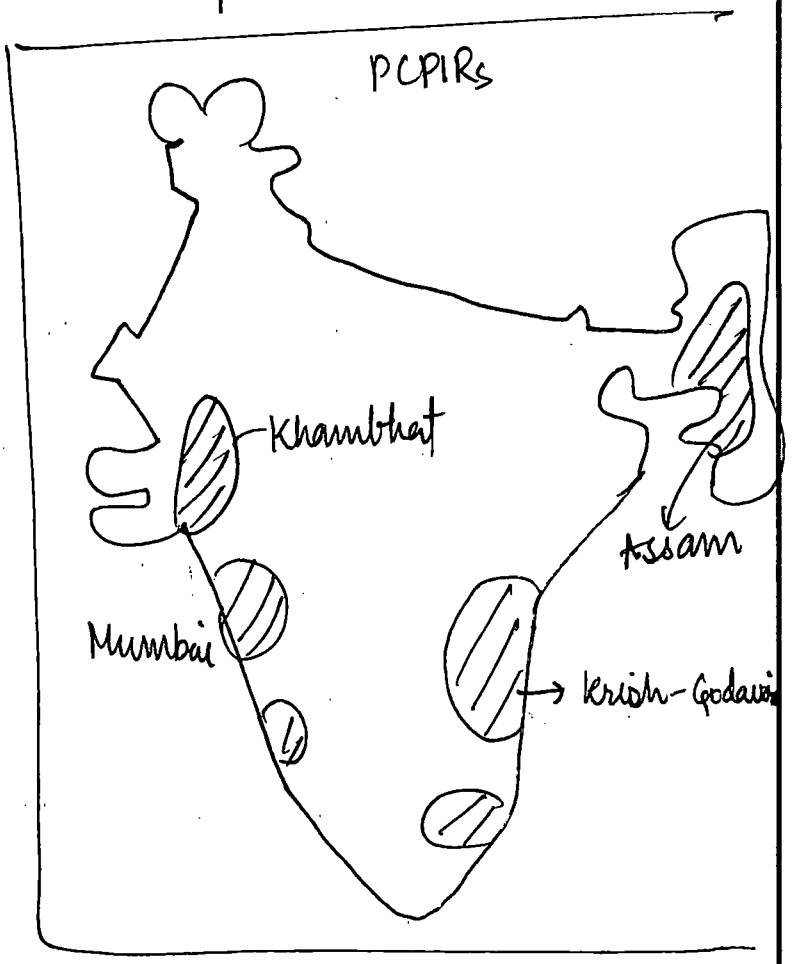
③ Ease of doing business

easier to clear & give permission

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Administrative Efficiency.

(5) Closeness to ports - for exports



why it failed :-

(1) Not included other fossil fuels like Shell gas, Natural gas Coals etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Investment hurdles
rules strict.

(3) less Incentives in form of tax-holidays.

(4) Infrastructure — like continuous supply of electricity.

(5) High cost of Capital & raw material
→ also electricity cost high.

(6) States - not cooperated properly.

We need synchronised effort to make it a sucless. Instead of having separate zone we should have combined zones like SEZs and should focus on that.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What is seabed mining and why is it important for India? Highlight the environmental challenges associated with seabed mining and discuss how these can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

सीबेड माइनिंग क्या है और यह भारत के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? सीबेड माइनिंग से जुड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है।

Seabed mining refers to extracting of minerals from the sea floor.
Mainly polymetallic nodules are extracted which is rich in manganese and other rare earth metals.

India has also got permission in mid indian ocean region for seabed mining

Importance

① Rare earth metals - not so much found on mainland.
Eg - Berellium, Manganese, Cadmium etc

② These metals are used in high technology electronics industry
↳ semi conductor industry use it to make chips & electronic circuits.

③ Economic boost - more jobs and new resources will boost the related industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ To decrease dependence on imports and save crucial foreign exchange and reduce the trade deficit.

⑤ Strategic minerals - used in wide variety of areas.

⑥ Gas hydrates — energy security

Environmental challenges :-

① Technical know how - as it is complex

② Mining of gas hydrates from basins like Krishna-Godavari pose challenges like leakage of methane gas into water & atmosphere.
↓
Green House Gas leakage - eg Methane

③ Sea bed ecosystem will get disturbed.

④ Oil spill and other pollution as oil is required to run any machines

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

used for drilling purposes.

(5) Turbidity caused by mining affect corals also and whole ecosystem of the area.

Remedies

(1) Research & innovation - is require to minimize the negative impacts.

(2) High sensitive area should be left

(3) Regions close to shores, corals etc where there is high density of fishes etc — should be left and more environment impact assessment should be done before proceeding.

(4) Collaboration with like minded countries eg Israel, US, Russia

We need to balance our economic progress and environment so that we achieve Sustainable developmental goals (SDG 14 - life below water) by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. National Policy on Biofuels 2018 primarily tries to address supply-side issues that have discouraged the production of biofuels within the country. Elaborate. What other benefits are expected from the policy?**(250 words)15**

जैव ईंधन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति- 2018 मुख्य रूप से आपूर्ति पक्ष के मुद्दों का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है जिन्होंने देश के भीतर जैव ईंधन के उत्पादन को हतोत्साहित किया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस नीति से और क्या लाभ होने की उम्मीद है?

National Policy on Biofuels 2018 which came last year focussed on biofuels and the supply side of it.

Biofuels - are fuels generated from bio materials like plants, foodcrops, food waste, Oils etc.

eg - bio methane, bio ethane.

biofuels can be blended with traditional fossil fuels.

Supply Side

① First Generation Bio fuel - It includes food crops, food waste etc.

Policy allows use of food crops during bumper production or excess production in bio fuel industry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Second Generation Biofuel

It includes non food crops like Jetropha etc.

Policy encourage this biofuel.

It will help in increasing farmer's income.

③ Third-Generation fuels like algae

→ more R&D needed - supported by policy

④ Incentives to farmers

→ Guaranteed procurement

→ fixed price & remunerative also

⑤ Development of Industries for mixing of fuel

⑥ Use in new sector

like spicejet flight for the first time used biofuel (mixed 20%)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits expected

① Farmer's Income – will help in doubling it by 2022

② less dependence on Imports of fossil fuels – save foreign exchange
also Strategically beneficial

③ Environmental – as biofuels are less polluting

④ Vehicles & Machines need less maintenance if used on biofuel

⑤ Future Technology will promote further research, development & innovation

⑥ Growth of New Industry – will create new jobs

Government has take good step by promoting better & cleaner fuel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explain how the Indian Forests Act, 1927 forms the backbone of governance framework of forests in India. Examine the need for its comprehensive amendment in light of rights based approach to governance. FRA. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 भारत में वनों के अभिशासन (गवर्नेंस) की आधारीय रूपरेखा निर्मित करता है। अभिशासन के प्रति अधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण के प्रकाश में इसमें व्यापक संशोधन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian Forests Act 1927 was brought by Britishers and still form the backbone of our all the forest Act.

Backbone :-

① Further Policy & Acts are based on this

Eg - Forest Act of 1952
Forest Policy 1988

② It introduced new concepts like Forest Management

③ Considered Forest as valuable resourse

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Forest Officials

All India service - as Indian Forest Service created for dedicated monitoring & management of forest.

(5) Securing Forest - through declaring Reserve & Core Forest Area

Need for Amendment :-

(1) Doesn't recognised forest rights as there in Forest Rights Act of 2006

(2) Community & Individual rights of Scheduled Tribes & Other

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Forest Dwellers not recognised.

(3) Role of Gram Sabha in managing of forest is not there.

According to FRA, 2006, permission of Gram Sabha is mandatory for taking forest land

Not recognised in Forest Act, 1927.

(4) It is a colonial act which focussed on exploitation of forest — maximum powers are given to forest officials

(5) Forest officials are allowed to use violence and coercive methods — which goes against democratic framework of our country.

Recently government has brought up the amendment bill, but it also needs a fresh look as it reinforces what already there in 1927 forest Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identify the major Uranium reserves in the world and the countries from where India sources it. What measures are required to ensure supply security of fuel for nuclear plants in the country? **(250 words) 15**

विश्व के प्रमुख यूरेनियम भंडारों और उन देशों की पहचान कीजिए जहाँ से भारत इसका आयात करता है। देश में परमाणु संयंत्रों के लिए ईंधन आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?

Uranium reserves are there in only few areas (countries) in world. It is considered as strategic mineral because of its dual use i.e in Nuclear power plants (electricity generation) and nuclear bombs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Major Nuclear Reserves :-

① Central asian Countries

namely - Uzbekistan, Kazakistan, Tazakistan, Turmenistan, Kyrgistan

② South America - Peru, Chili, Argentina

③ Russia - especially siberia region many areas are yet to be explored.

④ North America

India sources from :-

① central asian countries

recently MoUs & deals were signed between India & Uzbekistan

② South American countries like Peru, chili & Argentina

③ Russia

Besides Home reserves such in Sighbhum (Jharkhand) provides Uranium.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures required :-

① Increasing collaboration & signing of MoUs & deals eg - Uzbekistan

② Cooperation of IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)

③ Landmark deals like India-US Nuclear deal helped us to secure nuclear supply without facing any sanction.

④ Delegating nuclear for energy & security purposes.

⑤ Maintaining high standards at nuclear power plants & security as IAEA verify periodically.

For energy security we need constant supply of nuclear material like ~~Ura~~ Uranium. Also we should advance our nuclear program towards Thorium which is abundant in India to reduce dependency.

3:54

19

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 03 AUG 2019 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1236)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN.	Date	3/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient. **(150 Words) 10**

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िल्यंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Livestock farming includes rearing of cattles, goats, sheeps etc for various direct products like milk, wool, meat and also indirect help in agriculture like labour, fertilizer etc

Contribution to Climate Change

① Meat Industry → contribute to over 15% of methane released world wide

② Water consumption for production of 1 kg of meat is several times than 1 kg of vegetables/cereals.

③ Excreta of cattles, livestock – further contribute to global warming gases

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Affected by climate change

① Affect their survivability

② Their food → grasses and other things not easily available.

Measures

① Making breeds of cattle resilient
Promoting native breeds
Eg → Gokul Mission

② Veterinary Hospitals & doctors should be increased

③ Sustainable use → residue from agriculture should be used as food.
↓
Making of organic fertilizer from excreta.

Zero budget Natural farming is great example how both Agriculture & Cattles can be benefitted. We should promote this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

India through Inland Waterways is promoting waterway Transport. Recently container shipment from varanasi was sent to Haldi via river Ganga.

Transport capacity

① currently network of highways & even railways are not as per the demand

② India – thousands of kilometers of navigational waterways (~7,000 km) is available – will boost the capacity

③ Cheaper than other transport.

④ low carbon foot print – environment friendly also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Multi-modal Transport Mix

① Current Roadways > Railways and then airways and water ways comes.

Roadways – contribute more than 50%.
↓ contribute to global warming. → costly also

② will help in reducing logistics cost. currently 14-16% range, where as in developed country it is 6-8% of total costs.

③ Help in Export Competitiveness by bringing down costs.

④ Serve hinterland as many rivers go through undeveloped areas.

Government has set target to develope inland waterways, 4 already developed almost, and 105 water ways are in pipeline. This will provide boost to over all economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the importance of Agricultural Market Intelligence for farmers in India. Identifying the issues in the present system, suggest some measures for improving Agricultural Market Intelligence in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में किसानों के लिए कृषि बाजार आसूचना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान प्रणाली में निहित समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में कृषि बाजार आसूचना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Farmers in India suffer from low knowledge of market situation which affect their income.

Importance of Agriculture Market Intelligence

① It will provide all the important knowledge & intelligence of market

② What to grow → after deciding the market situation.

better price later

③ Whether to sell now or later

farmer can decide whether to store or not.

④ Better price discovery through online auction

⑤ Know of demand & supply → increase their income

⑥ Reducing Middlemen → who chip away benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

① Illiteracy among farmers.
② lack of technology & awareness.
③ Market reforms in agriculture has now picked up.
④ Availability of Information - market of agriculture works very opaque
APMCs - doesn't disclose information

Way Forward

① Making the process transparent
② Scrapping APMC & allowing better price discovering.
③ use of JAM trinity - through targeted mobile messeging to farmers
④ Development of Apps - android apps.
⑤ Farmer's literacy & technology

we need to build capacity of farmers so that they can do farming which is remunerative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India. **(150 words) 10**

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is heading towards water scarce country. Availability of water per capita has reduced below 1500 m^3/person yearly.

Over 80% of water is being consumed in agriculture, contributing to scarcity.

Micro Irrigation benefits

(*) will reduce the consumption of water significantly

Eg - 1 kg of rice production → 4,000 litres of water now.

with micro irrigation → 1 kg of rice can be produced with 1 litre of water

(2) Save in electricity costs also.

(3) Fertility of soil - over irrigation degrades soil because of salt deposits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concern

① Initial cost of installation is very high - Affordability

② Government provide MSP to water intensive crops like sugarcane, rice etc → which distorts cultivation pattern

Government steps

① Government is promoting sprinkle irrigation, drip irrigation etc by providing subsidies in the range of 80%

② Interest subvention on loans taken.

Government should also focus on less water intensive crops and more climate resilient agriculture like nutri cereals and should promote further adoption of micro irrigation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples. **(150 words) 10**

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Cropping pattern in India is very diverse from flood plains to mountains to semi-arid regions

Geo-climatic → dependent on monsoon rainfall.

Flood in parts of bihar → only 1 cropping done in year

→ coffee plantation in south & in hilly tracts

Socio-cultural → affected by social & cultural customs & traditions.

Under water cultivation - Pokkali rice in Kerala → GRHAS tag.

Economic - Minimum support price by government distorts & shaps cultivation choices

eg- Sugercane production in semi-arid regions of Maharashtra even though it is water intensive crops.

→ Production of crops for better return.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Historical - Many Geographical Indication Tags

Eg - Sahi Lichi of Mussuffarpur
Haldi from Odisha
Rice of West Bengal

Political → M.S.P distorts
eg - Punjab, Haryana still producing rice & wheat

↓

Fertilizer subsidies → led to overuse and decreased fertility of farmlands

Recently released agricultural census revealed that total cropped area has been decreasing. We need wise use of land along with sustainable cropping pattern.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Integrating ecology and technology is the way forward towards achieving Evergreen Revolution in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पारिस्थितिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण भारत में सदाबहार क्रांति की प्राप्ति की दिशा में आगे की राह है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Green revolution (GR) has led to many negative fallouts. Thus came concept of Evergreen revolution (E.R) — sustainable revolution without hampering the productivity & fertility of soil.

Need

① Desertification & loss of fertility after Green revolution.

② Bio accumulation — pesticides and fertilizers → affecting & polluting ground water

→ poisoning fishes → entering our food chain

③ Inequality → GR benefitted rich & large farmers.

④ Limited Area → certain areas like Punjab-Haryana benefitted

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Integrating Ecology & Technology

(1) E.R takes care of environment & & ecology → as it promote other farming techniques like ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural Farming) Organic farming, traditional farming etc

(2) Wise use of technology

- like drip irrigation → saves water
- decreasing input costs
- better seeds
- treating seeds with neem & & other traditional means.

(3) Empowering farmers — by making them know how to use technology.

Inclusive growth & environment friendly agriculture should be the aim of Evergreen Revolution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The adoption of agro-based clusters can generate positive spill-over effects on agricultural and rural development. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कृषि आधारित संकुलों (क्लस्टर्स) को अपनाना कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास पर सकारात्मक अधिप्लावन प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agro based clusters means demarkating certain area which involve in :-

① Agricultural production
② Agro-processing
③ Allied sector like Dairy, Honey etc

Positive spill over on Agriculture

① Better price discovery.
② Backward linkages to agriculture
↳ will increase demand of agro products thus increase price
③ Focussed attention from government once clusters are decided.
④ Better marketing will lead to overall benefit to farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rural development

① Location → will be in rural areas.

② New jobs creation

③ Value addition will benefit farmers & people.

④ Infrastructure development for processing etc.

⑤ Better connectivity like roads etc as goods will be transported

Thus agro-based clusters are need of hour to not only solve farmer's distress but also develop rural areas. Also will fragmentation of agri lands, it will provide veable option to farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबिति करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए और उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

Recently released economic survey 2019 showed operating expenditure of 98% for railways meaning 98% of revenue is spent on only running the system.

Thus only 2% is left for capital expenditure
Mainly fulfilled by budgetary allocation (range of 1.3 lakh crore)

Reason for weak finances :-

1. poor infrastructure.
2. Over congestion.
3. drop in share of transport
   roadways gaining share.
   airways becoming cheaper.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Cross subsidization
→ freight charges high.
(5) Quality of service not upto mark
(6) Mismanagement of resources.

Ways

(1) Monetization of Railway properties like land.
(2) Earning from advertisement
→ Railway station
→ Trains.
(3) Privatization as suggested by Bibek Debroy committee for coaches & wagons production.
(4) Rationalizing of costs & fares
(5) Better Management.

Indian railways once considered lifeline of India, need huge boost and also proper management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Why does achieving road safety in India remain a challenging task? Keeping different stakeholders in mind, suggest some measures which can be adopted for reducing road accidents in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना क्यों एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बना हुआ है? विभिन्न हितधारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है।

Recent report suggests that number of road accidents has increased after 2014.

Challenge

1. Quality of roads – many area bad.
2. Congestion → required number of lanes not there.
3. Proper rules not followed
   eg- wearing of Helmets.
4. lack of Infrastructure like traffic signals, lights etc
5. lack of bridges at crossings

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

① Stricter implementation of safety rules → traffick inspectors should be increased.

② better infrastructure & quality of roads.

③ Pedeterian – walk-ways & separate lane for bicycles & people

④ Overbridges & Under tunnels for safety crossing of lanes.

⑤ Awareness & sensitization of people – about their safety & other's safety as well.

Also there is need to promote public transport as they are more safe and have less impact on environment as well

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite initiatives taken in recent times to support the logistics sector, it continues to face multiple challenges. Discuss. What further steps can be taken to address these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के समर्थन हेतु की गई नवीनतम पहलों के बावजूद, इसे लगातार कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Logistic sector is not well developed in India and costs around 13-14% of costs - one of the highest in world (compared to 6-8% in developed countries)

Recent steps

① Making logistics as part of priority sector lending → making it Infrastructure Status

② Schemes for development of cold chain storages - incentives & loan subvention on interests are given.

③ Government has set target to increased its contribution in GDP

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1. lack of Infrastructure
2. lack of spending from both private & public sector
3. Over emphasing on roadways which are way costlier than other modes — water ways & railways.

Further Steps

1. Development of internal waterways
2. Dedicated freight corridors will boost the sector & bring down the costs.
3. More incentives

Logistic sector affects export competitiveness of a country. We need to improve it to make India manufacturing hub & to attract foreign capital

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India.

(250 words) 15

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Coal based power generation contribute around 60% of the total demand in the energy mix of India.

Coal demand not going down as :-

① Known technology - doesn't require new research and development.

② All ready have many coal power plants and their number is not decreasing, Infact increasing.

③ Cheap electricity - compared with renewables.

④ Reliable - power can be produced any time and in controlled manner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Renewables not fully developed

- high cost of electricity
- high initial cost
- not reliable depend on natural setting

Growing importance of Renewables

(1) India's commitment of 40% renewable share in energy mix by 2030.

(2) → Sustainable Development targets
→ growing consensus among people towards renewables.

(3) Government steps & subsidies

Target → 100 MW → Solar
60 MW → Wind
10 MW → Biogas
5 MW → Small hydro
} by 2022

(4) → several large solar park projects
→ Incentives for solar roof top

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Cost of Technology is coming down
⑥ India is leading climate cause & renewables.
eg – International Solar Alliance.

Demand of power in India

① It is expected as economy grows
② New industries need power
③ Increasing consumption
- Mainly private individuals
- Metropolis cities
- Office buildings

④ Services Sector – ICT, internet etc needs power

Coal sector employees large amount of employees and also contribute to economy significantly. Untill & unless viable alternatives are established, coal based power generation is here to stay.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite comprehensive government support to agriculture, why is it that farming in India remains unremunerative? Do you agree that direct income support under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a much needed measure to make agriculture a viable source of livelihood? **(250 words) 15**

कृषि के निमित्त व्यापक सरकारी सहायता के बावजूद, ऐसा क्यों है कि भारत में खेती अलाभकारी बनी हुई है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता कृषि को आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य स्रोत बनाने हेतु एक अति आवश्यक उपाय है?

Farming employees more than half of India's population and yet contribute only 16-17% of India's GDP.

Government Support

① Indirect subsidies – fertilizers, seeds
② Direct susidies – power, MSP (minimum support price)
③ Several schemes
④ Easy credit – Kishan Credit card

Reasons for unremunerative farm sector

① Leakage of Funds → corruption
→ benefits not reaching farmers.

② Market Reforms → not taken up
eNAM, APMC → still exist
→ restrict direct sell from farm gate
eNAM ↓ not successful

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Private Investment → restricted
Model Farming (Contract) Act → not adopted by many states

④ distorted MSP regime → farmers still producing cereals, not moving towards more rewarding horticulture, lintels etc

⑤ Farming - state subject
Schemes of Union and states do not allign

⑥ Lack of awareness, coupled with administrative inefficiency

Recently govt. announced PM-KISAN (Kishan Samman Nidhi), income support of 6,000/year in 3 installments

Benefits :-

① Intented to increase investment in agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Reduce dependence on Moneylenders

↳ Many farmers do not take loan from banks

↳ exhorbitant price / rates charged by money lenders → Indebtedness → farmer suicide

③ Flexibility in spending the money.

④ Increase consumption (rural)

⑤ Farmers can try expensive crops

Some concern

① Farmers can become too dependent on direct help from government.

② Wasting / spending on other things like alcohol etc & not in agriculture

Farm distress is widespread in country, effective implementation of PM-KISAN will surely provide much needed help, and to achieve the target of doubling farm income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agriculture Export Policy 2018

1. Promotion of Organic farming & traditional farming practices.
2. Incentives for export
   ↳ taxes charged will be refunded.
3. No duties
4. Help in finding international Market
5. Support for Marketting and creating Brand India
6. Support for complying with international ~~lional~~ standards ~~of~~ like phyto-sanitary etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Currently agriculture growth rate is only 3-4 %. We need growth rate of over 8-10 % to achieve the target of doubling farmer's income by 2020.

Export

① will help in finding new market & new demand

② Better Price

③ Potential for developing agriculture post harvest processing

④ agro based industry will get a boost → increase farmer's incomes

→ create jobs for many people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This way, the target for doubling income can be achieved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles in India. Discuss its repercussions and suggest measures for moving towards conclusive land titling system in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में अनिर्णायक भूस्वामित्व स्वत्वाधिकारों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत में निर्णायक भूमि स्वत्वाधिकारों की प्रणाली की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

land ownership in India remain inconclusive.

Reasons

1. Digitization not happening of land records.
2. Many times several claims are there for same land.
3. land papers - missing proper documents are not there with people.
4. People are not aware of all the processes.
5. Administrative mismanagement and corruption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Repercussions

① Tenancy in farming not picked up.
lead to informal deal with land owner → exploitation.

② Litigation on land is maximum in country.

③ Social tension & instability because of claims and counter claims.

④ Manufacturing → economy suffers
→ land acquisition is very difficult.

⑤ Identifying beneficiary in case of land acquisition becomes difficult.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Affect developmental work by government & Ease of Doing business] as land is basic requirement for production

Way Forward

(1) Digitization

eg - Telangana have digitized >90% its land records.

(2) Easy process to make digitization easy.

(3) Awareness among public

Also better administrative management & efficiency is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite measures taken by the government for promoting investment in the infrastructure sector in the last few years, there are multiple challenges that still exist. Discuss. What further steps can be taken in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

विगत कुछ वर्षों में अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के बावजूद, कई चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में आगे और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Infrastructure sector forms backbone of economy having multiplier effect

Measures taken by Government :-

① Logistics included under Priority sector lending

② Projects like Sagarmala and Bharatmala for coastal and road development.

③ PPP model – Private Public Partnership
→ adopting HAM (Hybrid Annuity Model) with private sector.

④ Focus on Connectivity → UDAN scheme
→ Rail projects → High speed bullet trains
→ Highways construction >20 Km/day
→ Ruralroads Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Dedicated [Freight Corridors], massive improvement in border areas, bridge construction etc.

(6) Push for Rural Infrastructure
- Bharat Net
- Schools
- Hospitals → Health & Wellness Centres

(7) [Power Grid, Pipeline Grid, Gas Grid]

(8) Inland waterways

(9) GIFT city, Special Economic Zones

(10) Affordable Housing

Challenges

(1) [Actual Investment] is less by Government
↳ fiscal contrain

(2) [Private sector investment] has not picked up

(3) [NBFC] (Non-Banking Finance Companies) crisis → which invest in infra projects

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Project Delays ⇒ increases project costs
⇓
Private companies loss ⇒ Non-performing Assets ⇒ Banking distress

Twin balance sheet problem → Pvt. sector, → Banks

⑤ Administrative Hurdles

Future Steps

① Effective Regulatory set up
RERA is a good step in real estate sector

② Solving NPAs & twin balance sheet problem

③ Revlving NBFCs by providing incentives and backing from government.
Regulation by RBI is good step.

④ Investing in critical infrastructure

⑤ Removing Bureaucratic red tapism

⑥ Improve credit culture

We need multi pronged approach to make Infrastructure upgradation possible and improve our export competitiveness also

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern, as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. **(250 words) 15**

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16 were released.

Findings were :-

① Increasing fragmentation of land

② Number of small and marginal farmers have gone up.

③ Women ownership of land, improved but still very low.

④ Operational area has decreased

Problems :-

① Increasing land ~~not~~ fragmentation will decrease income of farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Productivity will go down. → as input cost for small farmland is also high.

③ Difficult to take institutional credit for small land holding.

④ Cash crops cannot be cultivated in small plots.

⑤ Inequality — 85% → small & marginal farmers

↓ few land owners constitute maximum of land holdings.

⑥ women ownership still low - although women contribute more than men

Ways to Resolve

① Promotion of Farm Cooperatives

② Pooling of land together

③ Farmers Produce Organisation (FPOs) should be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

currently 10,000 FPOs, govt. has set target of 10,000 FPOs more during 2019 budget speech.

(4) PM-KISAN – ₹6,000/year will boost investment in agriculture
→ direct support should be given

(5) ZBNF – Zero Budget Natural Farming to reduce input cost & increase productivity

(6) Encouraging Organic farming & certification & proper marketing.

(7) Marketing Reforms → eNAM etc
→ Scrapping of APMC should be there
↓
Use of FPOs & Co-operatives for better price discovery.

Along with this government should promote food processing, post-harvest infrastructure & processing so as to resolve farm distress and double their income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Write a brief note on 'Dry Ports' and their significance in mitigating logistic challenges in India. Also, discuss the challenges in their development and measures needed to address them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स की चुनौतियों को कम करने में 'शुष्क पत्तनों' एवं उनके महत्व पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, उनके विकास में आने वाली चुनौतियों और उनके समाधान हेतु आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dry ports are referred to inland ports connected to main ports via river or canals

Significance

1. Help in easing pressure on main ports
2. Shipment can be diverted to these ports.
3. Connectivity to hinterland
4. Bringing down the port handling cost.
5. Overall better management.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1. High initial cost
2. Requires development of Canals or augmenting rivers
3. Require land → scarce in India.
4. Maintenance cost high because it require continuous dredging.
5. Difficulty during low tides not able to navigate to main ports
6. Continuous water flow needed required to maintain it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

① Technology - more research & better equipment for construction & dredging.

② Focusing on high demand areas.

③ Rivers should be preferred instead of making canals.

④ Investment through raising capital at lower rates.

Many ports in India need upgradation & in many areas require dry ports. SAGARMALA project is right step in the direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector. **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Food processing industry currently doesn't contribute much in GDP but has huge potential.

Food processing for Inclusive Growth

① Require less Capital (initial) and also to sustain the industry input costs of materials is less.

② Can be set up anywhere - Rural as well as Urban

③ Employment → intensive sector

④ Women empowerment - women are employed in this
eg - Pappad industry, Makhana industry.

⑤ Require less power as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Backward linkages with Agriculture so can solve the problem of farm-distress.

(7) Promote local food & cuisines → help rural people to monetise their common knowledge.

Food security

(1) will increase demand for agriculture inputs ⟹ More production from agri.

(2) Make agriculture remunerative

(3) Food processing → leads to preservation of food for greater number of days → food security

(4) Nutrients - can be added for better result → can solve the problem of mal-nutrition

(5) Wider Reach - even in far flunged areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Competitive advantage

① We are one of the largest producer in agriculture sector

② Cheap labour

③ Cheap agricultural inputs

④ Variety & diversities in types of food consumed.

⑤ Traditional knowledge of food processing

⑥ Export potential huge

Government has taken steps like development of Food Parks, concessional loans etc. Clearly more needs to be done to promote food processing sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite existence of a large market, the real estate sector is facing many challenges in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. Can Housing for All by 2022 be a game-changer in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

एक बड़े बाजार की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, भारत में रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्रक को कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। क्या 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास इस संबंध में निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है?

Real estate sector employees second largest number of people after agriculture. Also many farmers in off season work in construction companies.

Large Market
- 1.3 billion people
- Many people do not have their homes - seeking to buy
- Rapid urbanization
- Demand from growing industries & cities

Challenges

1. High Costs
   - land acquisition cost high
   - Compliance cost high
   - sometimes delays leads to higher costs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Disruptions after coming of RERA (Real Estate Regulatory Authority)

→ Increased compliance cost.
→ many small companies & individual contractors → are not aware.

③ Low Demand – because of inflated high costs.

④ Project delays → litigation
→ environmental delays

⑤ Administrative hurdles → several permits required.
↓
Bureaucratic red tapism

⑥ Involvement of Black money

⑦ Growing NPAs & distress loans.

Measures by Government

① Bringing up regulator - RERA for uniformity in standards

② Liquity → InvITs - Infrastructure Investment Trusts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

InvITs → help in pooling funds from individual investors

ReITs (Real estate ~~Infrast~~ Investment Trusts)

(3) Problem of Home buyers - taken several steps — so that projects are delivered on time

(4) Easing the administrative hurdles

Housing for all - 2022

(1) Direct Benefit Transfer in range of 1.5 lakh to support Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awash Yojana

(2) Interest subvention → around 3% for LIG (low Income Group) & MIG (Mid Income Group) families

(3) Extending benefits in Income tax (in range of 1.35 lakh - no income charge)

(4) Will boost the demand and Consumption

Thus Housing for all has potential to filip the real estate sector in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identify the maladies affecting the proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Comment on the feasibility of alternatives available to TPDS. **(250 words) 15**

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के समुचित कार्यकरण को प्रभावित करने वाली विकृतियों की पहचान कीजिए। TPDS के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों की व्यवहार्यता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Food security Act, 2013 extended right to food (Under Article 21) to almost all needy people

Targeted Public Distribution System

① 75% rural Households, 50% urban Households } covered.

② Based on socio-economic caste census 2011 → coverage is good
→ beneficiary exclusion minimized

③ Rs 3/2/1 charged for cereals

④ Everyone eligible for 5kg / Person
or 35 kg / family → Antyodaya House holds

⑤ Food security to poor people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problem

① Rashon shops monopoly → corruption
doesn't provide / distribute grains properly.

② Apathy — Aadhaar Card — Identification made compulsory
↳ girl in Jharkhand denied & later died

③ Implementation by states - not proper.

④ Focussing on only few cereals
not encorporating local crops and food other than cereals.

⑤ Mismanagement → leads to deteriotion of food grains
→ affect health of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Alternatives

① Income support through Direct Benefit Transfer → let the people decide what the want to consume.

② Universal PDS → with solve exclusion problem.

but will cost public exchequer, already govt. budget is in deficit.

Income support can lead to spending on other things and not on food.

Male dominance – can take up all the money.

Way Forward

① Strengthen state machinery.
② Introduce food fortification
③ Universal Ration card – will induce competition also
good for migrant worker.
④ Nutricereals & local food – should be introduced

Govt. should also focus on better storage & efficient distribution for better food security

28

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
12 AUG 2019
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1326)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN.	Date	12/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arctic region because of climate change and melting of ice, is now providing greate opportunities.

Opportunities

(1) Energy resources → according to one estimates over 20% of conventional energy source can be in arctic.

(2) Rare-earth minerals – gold etc.

(3) New trade routes – will decrease the time & costs.

(4) for climate & environmental studies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's interests → diversify energy needs
→ new research collaborations with arctic countries
→ Investment
→ Business opportunities

Steps

① India included as permanent Observer in Arctic council.

② Collaboration with Russia.
proposed → ONGC Videsh is planning to invest

③ Research → underwater sensor (Ind ARC)
& arctic research station in Norway

Thus potential is huge and India should continue its engagement to remain relevant for the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

US under Donald Trump is well prepared to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and this can happen very soon - before election in 2020 in U.S.A.

Challenges for India

① Taliban - a terrorist group getting hold of the region.

② Taliban - Pakistan nexus will further complicate the matter.

③ India's investment in Afghan in dam and other projects can come under threat.

④ India kept out of US-taliban talks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

will affect future relations.

Options

① Engage with Russia in dealing with talibaan.

② Open some source of talks with talibaan also after talking with Afghan govt.

③ securing our interests

④ Following consistent policy with Afghan

Though India's options are limited but India should try her best to secure our interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS contain 5 Countries → Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
and together contribute to over 40% of world's population.

Contradictions

(1) Individual countries want to become regional power like China, India, Russia

(2) Democratic countries — (India, Brazil, South Africa) V/s Authoratarian rule - Russia & China.

(3) Disputes between India & China over many topics.

(4) Imbalance in trade and GDP
China leading the way where as other countries are far behind.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

few achievements

① Providing alternatives to highly uncertain global order.

② New Development Bank / BRICS Bank launched with equal importance to member countries.

③ Settling of bilateral issues during BRICS meetings.

④ Expansion of BRICS for other countries as well.

Thus BRICS hold great potential and can also lead in global south-south cooperation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has always been a soft power because of its unique culture, food, people, music, art etc

Soft Power

(1) Yoga — 21st June Declared International yoga day by UNGA.

(2) Vibrant culture

(3) Bollywood — export music, dance clothing etc.

(4) Diaspora all around the world.

It is not sufficient as :—

(1) Many countries take India for granted.

(2) Show that India is week and cannot project its power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

A balance between hard power & soft power is needed: —

Hard power — coercive use of military power or possible use of force.

① will help in showing India as regional & global power.

② Many examples where just economic & soft power doesn't earn respect in international set up.
eg - Japan.

③ For securing sovereignty & territorial integrity, hard power is essential.

Soft power though is essential for winning the hearts of people but hard power is also required to form better grouping & partnership in international platforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Space technology has multi purpose role & spin offs in other sectors.

Role of space in border management :-

(1) For Serveillance & monitoring the border.

(2) Navigation - during war.

(3) Precise guiding to missile

(4) knowing enemy country's targets and developments beyond border.

(5) Space technology like in rockets and launch vehicles can be used in development of missiles.

(6) Infra red Imaging etc devices can be built.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken

① Hysis - sattelite for better surveyllence.

② Military Satellite
- Communication Sattellites
- Remote sensing satellites

③ NavIC (IRNSS) — regional navigation not dependent on GPS.

④ Securing border through CIBMS.

⑤ Spy satellites

Thus space technology can be effectively utilized in border management also it can be used for diplomacy (space diplomacy) for better defence ties with friendly countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA - Arm Force Special Powers Act gives special powers to armed forces like :-

1. Protection of frivolous complaints
2. More liberal use of weapons
3. Shielding forces from judicial processes.
4. Extra powers in disturbed areas.
   → more discretionary powers.

Eg - in Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir AFSPA is there

Allegations → Misuse of power
→ Human rights violations like rape etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It is essential in disturbed areas as

① Quick decision making.

② Military courts are there to check misuse

③ disturb areas require use of violence

AFSPA has been revoked in areas where militancy has reduced like Manipur.

Checks & balances should be there but it is essential to maintain peace and stability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Use of Internet → has been used for development, better bonding etc and also for spreading hatred & terrorism.

Challenges

1. Spread of orthodox thoughts & ideas.
2. Spread of fake news
3. Method of recruitments of fresh young people by terrorist organization
4. spreading the reach & cases of lone wolf attacks.
5. Can be used to buy weapons "dark web"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Opportunities

(1) Internet can be used to track terrorists.

(2) Deradicalisation of youths

(3) Spreading awareness.

(4) Serveillance using Internet.

Thus internet has both uses and it should be utilized properly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. **(150 words) 10**

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Chandrasekhar limit was given by Indian physicist Chandrasekhar and he was also awarded nobel prize for this.

Concept

① Dwarfs having mass of 1.4 times solar mass will either become neutron star or blackhole.

② Mass less than 1.4 (x solar mass) will be stable and become white dwarf.

This limit shows the limit when gravitational force is equal to other forces

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significances

(1) Better understanding of universes

(2) Explained neutron star & black hole formation.

(3) Better understanding of star & galaxies.

Thus his contribution is immense.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Risk posed by space debris :-

① Affect future Man missions

② damage to existing satellites.

③ damage in ISS (International Space Stations)

④ Space can become unstable and risky for future satellite launches.

⑤ If fall on earth → damage to property & life

Chinese space station fell last year in pacific Ocean.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

(1) Debris cleaning by
(a) debris capture
(b) destroying bigger debris in space itself.

(2) After life of satellite ends it can be brought down to safe orbit.

(3) International collaboration

(4) Prohibition of militarization of space.

More research needs to be done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Defence industry → 49%
FDI allowed (100% in certain cases)

Challenges

1. Technology not there.
2. Big investment required.
3. IPR issues
4. Monopoly of DRDO

] Private sector do not grow.

Steps

1. Procurement by govt. is focussed on technology transfer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Collaborations with foreign companies.

(3) Investment in R&D

Way forward

(1) Increasing spending in R&D (only 6% of total defence budget)

(2) Help to private sector & start ups.

(3) Favouring local procurement.

We need consistent defence policy on procurement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits.

(250 words) 15

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

Indian diaspora consists of more than 30 million people spread over more than 146 countries.

Role played by diaspora

① Remittances - last year - $80 billion
India remained at top, in receiving highest remittances.

② International relations - they pressurise other countries to have favourable deal with India.
eg - Role of Indian diaspora in US in signing of India-US civil nuclear deal in 2008.

③ Soft Power projection - through

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

spread of culture, music, art, dance form etc.

④ Investment in India - they invest back in India through many routes.
↳ important for growth of country.

⑤ Knowledge hub - they collaborate with academia, government, civil societie
⇒ act as 'brain gain'

Challenges

① Lack of consistent policy by govt.
↳ Earlier govt. used to ignore them.

② Conflicting needs of diaspora & govt.
They demand concessions in tax and investments, which can affect public exchequer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Lack of Constructive Engagement with diaspora.

④ Demand for voting rights for long.

⑤ High cost for their repatriation & safety abroad.

⑥ Jeopardize foreign relations - sometimes their demands goes against our foreign policy

Ways

① Giving them actual voting rights to NRIs (Conducting election in embassies)

② Collaborations - VARAJ scheme for scientific collaboration.

③ Pravarshi Bhartiya Diwas - celebrations

④ 'Know your country' by Ministry of external affairs.

By making favourable policies we can involve them in India's growth story and make them feel attached to their roots.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

In recent times several multilateral preferential trade agreements have came up – RCEP, TPP, ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC, SCO etc.

WTO's Most Favoured Nation principle states that equal treatment of all countries and favouring every country equally.

They seems to violate WTO's MFN principle as :–

1. Favours the countries in grouping over other countries.
2. Trade duties are reduced considerably only for grouping countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Customs and other non-tariff hurdles are reduced.

But actually it doesn't violate WTO as :-

(1) WTO allows such exceptions and making of multilateral preferential trade agreements.

(2) Supplement WTO as by increasing overall trade and reducing the tariff and trade barriers.

(3) Bilateral trade between countries grow & positive impact on world trade.

WTO in recent times is suffering from many problems :-

(1) Lack of robust grievance redressal mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Dominance of western powers sidelining developing countries.

(3) Slow progress in recent times especially after Doha round.

(4) Countries taking unilateral actions and not following rules.

Existential threat to WTO? — No.

(1) Multilateral trade grouping provide alternative to WTO

(2) It provide mechanisms for regional countries to adapt and make region specific norms.

(3) Further support the need for rule based international trade.

Because of failure of WTO, we see rise of other groupings which supplements WTO and increases trade and co-operations between countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is now 'water stressed' country and moving towards 'water scarce' country with decreasing per capita available water resource

Need to balance growing water needs and larger security concerns as :—

① Growing instances of disputes with neighbouring countries.
eg - Teesta river dispute with bangladesh

② Cause of disaster : Floods because of lack of sharing of data
eg - 2008 bihar floods

③ Mismanagement by neighbouring countries ⇒ by Nepal - caused floods in Bihar.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Transboundary river → problem of border security & fencing
↳ which allows infilterations

⑤ Growing water needs, push country to exploit the river

Water / Hydro diplomacy ⇒ effective use of diplomacy in water resource to further the interest of country & bring peace between the countries.

Challenges faced :-

① Teesta dispute still not solved
→ also pose challenge to centre-state relations as West Bengal oppose the centre's arguments.

② Dams / reservoirs constructed by China on Brahmaputra river (Tsangpo)
⇒ China not willing to share hydrological data.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan

→ frequently questioned by Pakistan and blame India for not following it.

→ delaying of projects in India because of objection from Pakistan.

Way Forward

(1) Completion of hydro projects in Bhutan, Nepal timely

(2) Electricity buying agreements should be in place.

Nepal though hydro rich, buy electricity from India.

(3) Increasing investment in other countries in hydro projects.

(4) Renegotiating terms with Pakistan.

(5) Concluding teesta agreement.

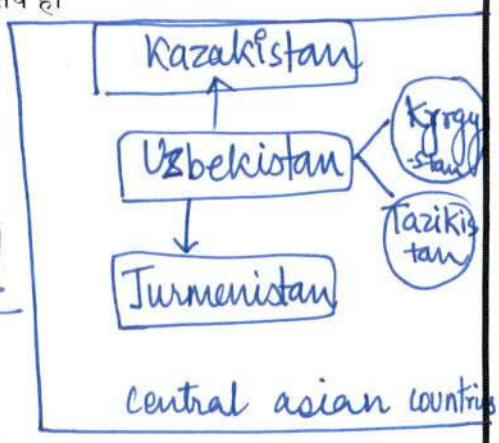
India need balanced and focussed approach in hydro diplomacy as because of climate change, water problem is bound to increase.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

central asian countries are considered as extended neighbourhood of India.



Importance of Central Asia

① Mineral & Resource rich area - deposits of gold, copper, uranium etc - especially rare-earth elements used in making electronics

② Energy security - rice in natural gas, petroleum etc - can diversify India's energy needs.

③ Fuel security for Nuclear power plants
↳ rich in Uranium.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Connectivity to Europe through land

⑤ Historical links and people to people relationships

⑥ Potential in increasing bilateral trade, investment etc..

Progress

⑥ Recent visits by Prime Minister

① signing of uranium deal with Uzbekistan.

② International north-south corridor as put forward by India - will connect persian gulf to central asia.

③ SCO - Sanghai Cooperation Organisation
India became part in 2016, except Turmenistan - other central asian countries part of it.

④ Increasing bilateral trade & investment

⑤ TAPI pipeline - Turkmenistan, Afghan, Pak & India
↳ for natural gas supply.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues remain

① Non completion of projects & delays eg - TAPI pipeline.

② China factor - china has already made inroads in central asia and has direct land route.

③ Pakistan restrict direct land route to central asia.

④ Iran - India - through Chabhahar port wants to connect to central asia. But Iran is under economic sanctions and progess of port not so great.

India need more concentrated effort to better engage with central asian countries also for better people to people contact.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

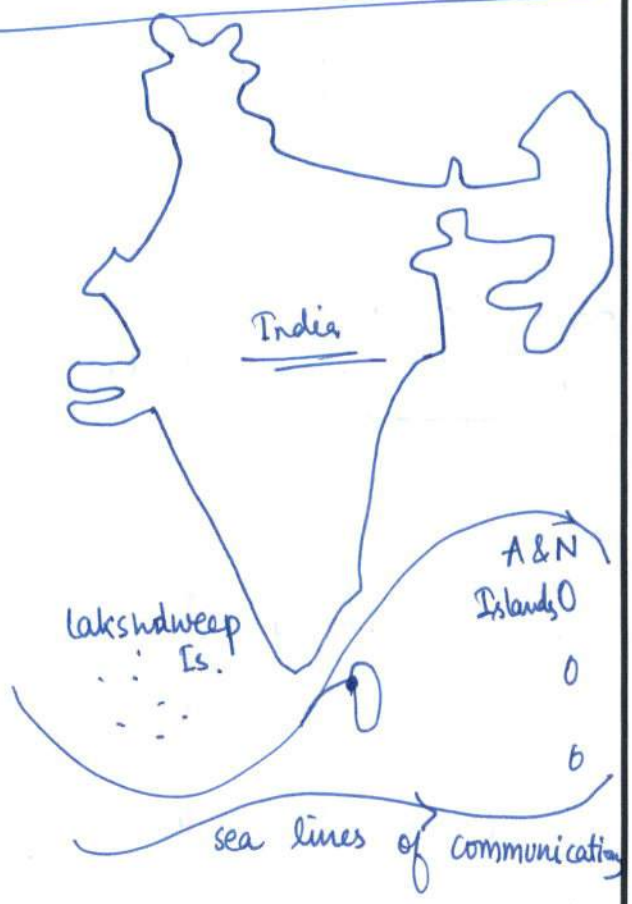
15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has two sets of Islands :-

① Andaman & Nicobar Islands
↓
in Bay of Bengal

② Lakshdweep Islands
↓
in Arabian sea



position of Islands.

Significance

① Strategic location – close to important sea lines of communications
trade routes → close to Malacca strait we have andaman & nicobar islands.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Vast area as islands are spread over in large area, provide large areas of sea under Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

③ Can be used for military purposes military exercises & training.

India wants to become net security provider in region because :-

① Growing presence of China & other powers.

② India - largest & most capable country in terms of naval superiority

③ secure maritime ~~of~~ border of itself and of others

④ India also wants to increase the capacity of smaller nations

⑤ Project Power and become regional power

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Islands

① Far away from Indian shores so can be utilised effectively for military purposes.

② Engaging with other countries like exercises and training.

Steps

① Indian Ocean Naval Symposium

② IORA - Indian Ocean Rim Association → engaging with countries.

India's SAGAR strategy (Security and Growth for All in Region) will help in achieving goal of providing net security in the region.

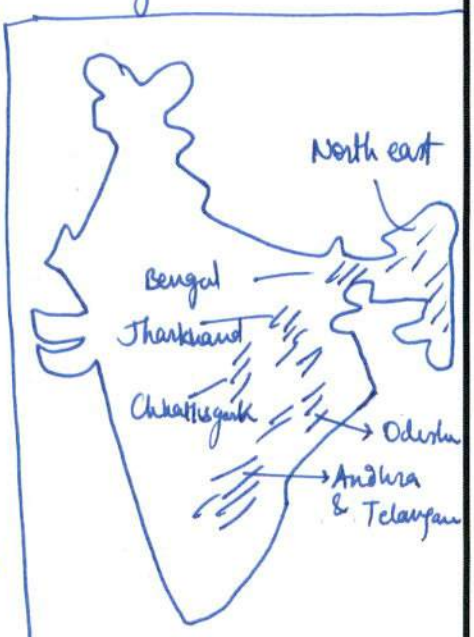
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has history of left wing extremism which has its roots even before independence.

Left Wing Extremism → use of violent means such as guns, bombs to take control of resources and power.



Region most affected by LWE

Security needs

① Threat of maoist attacks are still ~~threa~~ there and happening.

② Innocent workers, government employees, buildings, schools etc are usually the target.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government steps for enhancing security :-

① Raising special troops
eg - Greyhound by Andhra Pradesh

② Providing necessary equipments
↳ Use of drones
↳ lasers, infra-red cameras.

③ Security cover from air
↳ Use of Helicoptors.

④ Enhancing intelligence inputs

⑤ Rigerous training - to know the terrain & fight in Jungle.

Developmental Measures

① Reason for rise of LWE is because of underdevelopment of the region and subsequent neglect by government.

② Also their due share arising out of use of resources (eg coal mining) is not provided to them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

(1) Giving land & forest rights
eg LARR Act 2013, FRA 2006.

(2) Strengthening Governance & grass-root level democracy, PESA, 1995

(3) Building infrastructure – social & governance – eg schools, hospitals, roads

(4) Improving living conditions
→ scholarships for education
→ Health interventions

(5) Connectivity → building roads

(6) Providing skills & jobs
O.P Chaudhary, a civil servant in Chhattisgarh (dantewada dist.) effectively handled LWE through residential schools, training centres etc. Government should thus focus on both security & developmental measures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug trafficking, organised crime & terrorism all are related and involves money laundering, illegal trade etc

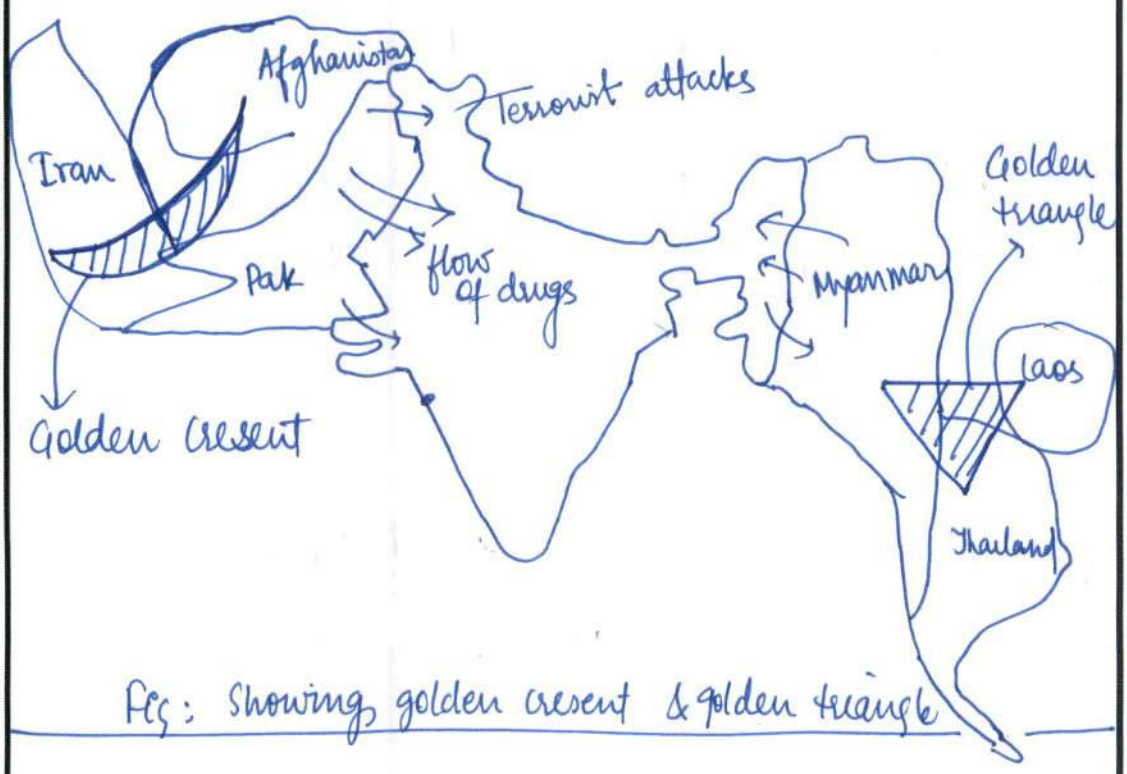


Fig: Showing golden cresent & golden triangle

Relationships

① Money earned through drug trafficking is used in terrorist activities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Marijuana and other plants are grown in Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and then these are exported (trafficked) to other countries.

② Organised crime like – women trafficking, child pornography, child labour, organ trafficking, etc

People involve in these activities have links with terrorist organizations.

These crimes go in hand in hand with drug trafficking as people consuming drugs becomes involve in these activities.

Steps taken by Government.

① NDPS Act → Narcotics Drugs & Other Phytometric Substances Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It criminalises consumption of drugs, sell and distribution etc.

(2) Border Management - use of CIBMS - Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System so that illegal trespassing can be stopped.

(3) Intelligence gathering

(6) National Narcotic Drug Control Bureau (NDCB) — for overall drug control.

(7) Rehabilitation centre for drug addicts

(8) Money laundering - checking all sources of money laundering.

(9) laws on organised crime like women trafficking & child pornography.

We need multi stakeholder approach & cooperation between centre & state to effectively deal with the problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

UN recently declared climate change as an international security issue.

Key threats to national security in wake of climate change :—

① Internal & External Migration

→ can affect access to resources at migrated place.

② Loss of Livelihood - eg rising sea level will affect fishermen.

③ Increasing instances of extreme climatic events :—

* Floods & drought ⇒ affect people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Food security → productivity can decrease
↳ will affect prices of goods.

⑤ All the above cases can lead to possibility of civil war, disruptions, protests etc

UN's rationale

① Climate change is affecting almost every country
② Need to take proactive step.

Effect

UNSC can take steps either military or non-military against another countries which are not cooperating in climate change issue.

India's stance

though India recognises the threat of climate change but does

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

not support UN in this as :—

① UN is itself not democratic & inclusive organisation

climate change affect more to developing & poor countries — they should have more say.

② UN actions often are dominated by interests of P5 countries.

③ will allow military actions against state → against their sovereignty.

④ we need collaborative effort and not unilateral actions.

⑤ focus should be on enhancing the capabilities, mitigating efforts, better adaptations which is currently going at very slow pace.

Just declaring climate change as security issue will not solve the matter. we need inclusive & comprehensive approach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Data exclusivity refers to data of clinical trials which are used by pharmaceutical companies to gain the licence to manufacture the drugs after showing the safety & its therapeutic effects

It refers to the conditions that this data is also property of company and cannot be used by other pharma. companies to gain licence for similar drugs without their consent

India recently has been under pressure to increase the data exclusivity years. Govt. is thinking to increase it to 10 years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Arguments in favour of data exclusivity :-

(1) Promote private investment in Research & Development as their data cannot be used by other.

(2) Compensation / royalties can be charged by original researching company

(3) Every drug will be backed by it's own clinical trials so safer to use.

Arguments against

(1) will increase the costs

(2) less availability of generic drugs and life saving drugs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Against equality – big companies and multinational companies will gain as they have enough money for clinical trials.

(4) Many companies can go for evergreening of patients which has been disallowed by section '3d' of Indian Patent act.

Thus we need a balance between individual rights of corporates and poor peoples access to generic drugs. India cannot make rules like USA where maximum people can afford high cost drugs. Thus decision should be made keeping in mind our needs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

Fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology is next generation of telecom tech involving greater speed and extreme low level of latency

compare with 4G

① speed increased many fold.
5G — 20 GBPS.
4G → 20 mbps

② low latency
time required to send & receive information.
4G → 100-200 milisecords
5G → 2-3 milisecords

③ Greater bandwidth
4G → 6GHz
5G → 30 — 300 GHz

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) More devices can be connected in 5G.

Challenges for 5G's pan India rollout :-

(1) High cost of spectrum

(2) Telecom sector is already is in distress.

(3) Ready Technology not present.

(4) True potential yet not known

(5) lack of manpower → right kind of skills not present.

(6) Future prospects - as least now people are not in mood to shift to 5G.

Way Ahead

(1) Decreasing the cost of spectrum.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Govt - should collaborate with private sector in developing technology

(3) IIT - IISc should collaborate.

(4) Re skilling of workforce.

(5) Fund for start-Ups so that they can be supported.

(6) Opening of Incubators — and augmenting start ups.

Potential of 5G is huge. It will disrupt the whole market. India has set target of rolling out of 5G by 2020. Also according to a report 5G can inhance growth rate of India by over 1% by 2035.

3.54

VISION IAS

GS 1

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS RECEIVED 17 DEC 2020

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN (NEW DELHI)	Date	16th Dec 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji also known as Grand old man of India left a distinct mark in modern Indian History.

His contributions :-

① Exposed the British rule

wrote → about Economic Drain theory → Unbritish rule in India

How British is depriving India through economic drain.

② Presided over Congress Meetings

In early ~~early~~ years of Congress formation, played a crucial role in its functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Formed The East India Association in 1866

Influenced public men in England for Indian welfare

1st nationalist association in England.

(4) Moderate Phase of Congress → He led Congress from 1885 - 1905 phase.

Fought British through → (i) letters & petition
(ii) writings & articles in newspapers

↓

(iii) Put concerted demands which led to acceptance of few demands in Indian Council Act of 1892

(5) In 1906 → passified extremist within congress and came up with resolution declaring goal of Congress was "self-government or Swaraj"

Thus he helped / acted as unifying force among freedom fighters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Quit India movement started in 1942. 'Bharat Choro' andolan, the demand was to make India sovereign by leaving it ~~to~~

It was a new direction as :-

① First time → complete Independence was the demand of Congress.

* Earlier the aim of congress was of 'purna Swaraj' but they never demanded it.

② Earlier revolutions were based on certain socio-economic or political cause
For eg- Civil Disobedience → Salt tax abolition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Top leaders were arrested before the movement can be started.

It was led by younger leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali

(4) Women also participated in large number.

(5) There was no any central committee who were leading it rather it was individual based and instantaneous.

(6) Gandhi ji also participated & ignored minor violence in movement.

Quit India movement was clarion call for all Indians to rise against British rule, similarly now there is called for New India & Atmanirbhar Bharat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II ended in 1945 with the victory of allied powers led by US, United Kingdom, France & USSR

It marked the birth of New world order :-

① led to Decolonization process of Asia & Africa.
Formation of several young sovereign countries like India, Indonesia.

② Creation of International Institutions

Eg → United Nations & UNSC (Security Council) to ensure peace

IMF & World Bank
↳ for monetary stability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Finance activity by IMF & WB led to reconstruction work in Europe & Japan, China etc.

(4) Rise of United States & USSR
→ led to start of cold war
→ Ideological battle for superiority
→ Many proxy wars later fought
Eg → Vietnam War, Korean War
→ Capitalism versus Communist

(5) Nuclear race → Few countries gain nuclear technology → started shaping world.

(6) Rule based Order Set Up like rule for navigation, global commons etc to maintain long term stability & peace

Now increasingly world is moving towards multipolar → India is becoming an important player

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4.) The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Simla agreement signed after surrender of Pakistan & liberation of Bangladesh

Lahore declaration (1999) establishes or try to establish friendly relation between India & Pakistan.

Importance of Simla Agreement

① Changed the nature of India-Pakistan relationship for ever. Pakistan became militarily weak

② Exposed the inhuman treatment by Pakistan to East Pakistani bengali people

③ Pakistan took resolve of bleeding India by thousands cuts → So started supporting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

violence in Punjab & Kashmir

Lahore Declaration (1999)

① Tries to establish good relationship

② Bus service connecting India Pakistan started.

Could not become successful due to repeated terrorist attacks in India by Pakistani support.

③ Failure of Lahore declaration meant India became fully aware of Pakistani deep state. i.e army → which controls all the power in Pakistan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security refers to set of protection which gurantees individual of certain benefits which would help him/her to survive any shock like economic recession & job loss or COVID 19 pandemic & job loss

It includes :-

1. Health insurance cover → Ayushman Bharat
2. Life insurance
3. Pension benefits → National Pension Scheme.
   ↓
   PM Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojna

These are in a way economic empowerment as it gurantees economic benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It includes social empowerment as well

① In India, due to entrenched caste based discrimation, people need social empowerment as well.

② A person becomes economically empowered in real sense only when they are socially empowered as human beings lives in society.

Steps which lead to :-

(i) Upliftmen of Dalits.

(ii) Treatment of women properly - equal rights

(iii) Differently abled person → facing no hardships — accessible infrastructure

(iv) Tribals practicing their culture freely

Above steps would lead to social empowerment then only it would lead to timely security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation refers to interconnectedness & interdependence of world's economies, cultures, populations. It brought cross border trade in goods & services, technology, flows in investment, people & information.

It is a two way exchange of ideas & culture.

Local in the global

① Indian cuisine → famous in western countries.

② Festivals like Holi, Deepavali etc being celebrated in Europe & US

③ Paintings → Madhubani painting museum in Japan.

④ Impact of Bollywood in & around the world → songs & dances

⑤ Global recognition of Indian tradition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Yoga → International Yoga Day

Kalbela dance → UNESCO's intangible Heritage.

⑥ Kabaddi, Chess not played world wide.

⑦ Tribal art & culture
→ Eg - worli art

Global to local

① Eating habbits → Pizza, Mcdonald burger

② Clothing → Use of Suits

③ Ideas like Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

④ Celebration of Friendship Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day.

⑤ Global products now available
Eg → In our room → many products are of global origin, including the pen which I am using.

So it is a two way process.

Vashudhev kutumbkam → world is one family, an India proverb holds true.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.
(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Women face systematic discrimination at all levels right from taking birth in this world to old age -

Various Forms of violence

- Old age → not social security & old age homes; many lives on streets.
- Married Women → violence due to Dowry; Domestic violence; violence at work place
- Puberty → violence at school & homes; Anaemia, violence & discrimination due to menstruation; Sexual violence → rape of children
- Childhood → Hunger problem, Malnutrition, not well developed → UN calls it worst form of violence
- Infant
- Before birth → Female infanticide (Killing inside womb)

Fig: life cycle of women & violence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to address it :-

① Check on female infanticide through restrictions & regulation of pre-natal diagnosis

② Tackle malnutrition through proper nutritious food to Mother & Child.
↳ Integrated Child development program

③ Self Defence Training for girls

④ Institutional reform → Police making it
(i) more gender sensitive
[NITI Aayog suggested 30% should be women in Police]
↓
(ii) Gender neutral Organisations

National Commission for Women needs to be strengthened.

⑤ Justice Delivery → Implementation of gender specific laws
like Anti Dowry Act
Domestic violence Act
POCSO Act

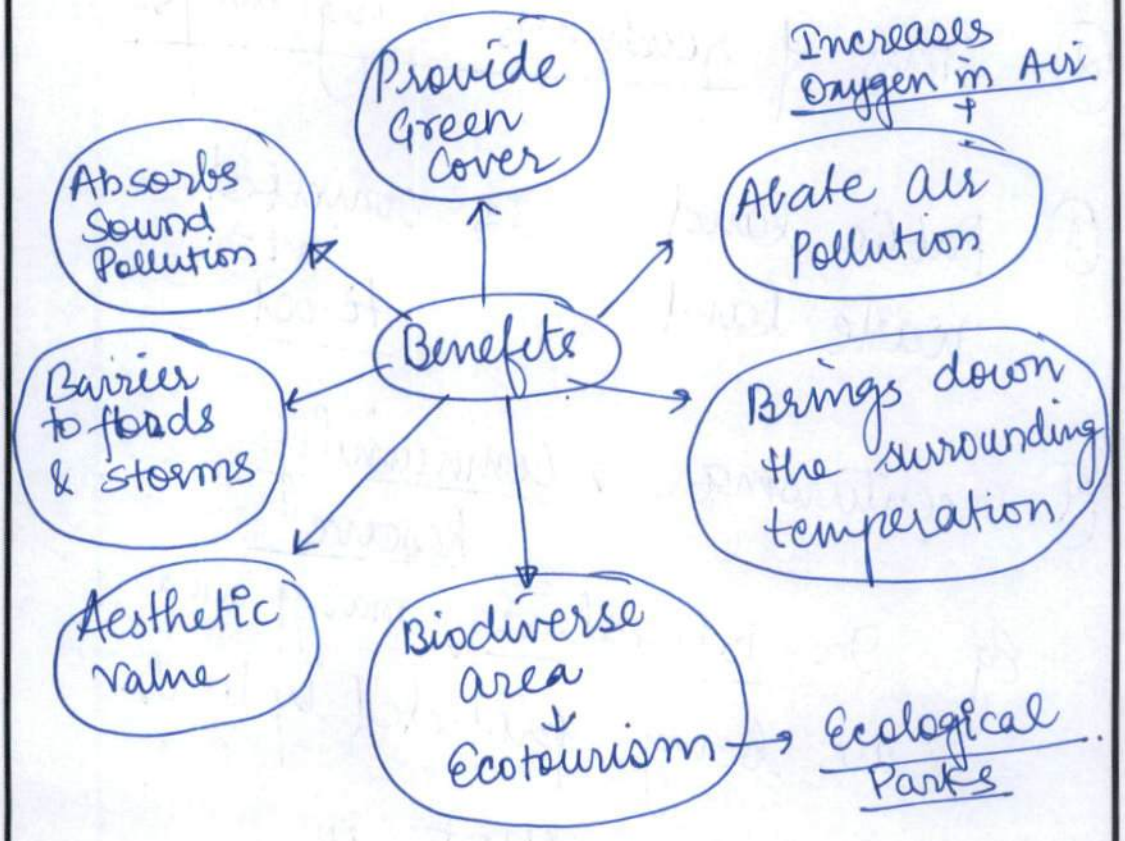
⑥ Women Empowerment Is at the heart of above steps.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10

शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forest refers to forest / afforestation area in urban areas like cities, municipalities etc



Eg → Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Mumbai city

→ Plants being grown near to Airports, Highways

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by Government

① Projects under COMPA (Compulsory Afforestation) fund used for urban forestry.

② Sides of roadways & highways.

③ Public land → converted into Forest
waste land

④ Incentivising → Community Reserve

Eg - In Bangalore, many area are being protected by locals.

We need more effort to make our habitat more resilient and friendly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalization refers to interconnectedness and interdependence of world's economies & culture, population etc

IT industry → Information & Technology industry get impacted by a lot by Globalisation

① IT Industry shifted from western market to Asian market as there was availability of cheap labours/ professionals.

② Globalisation helped in sharing of technologies → internet: World wide Web developed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Internet became backbone of IT industry.

(3) New BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) & IT/ITES services became possible.

(4) Multinational Companies came up. They distributed their operations world wide.

(5) Common language → English spread due to globalisation
Education also spread → Secular education common for every place
Both helped in development of IT industry in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco-tourism refers to tourism that is ecologically sustainable & envolves natural environment

It can be used to harness potential of tourism in India as :—

① India is one of the most mega-diverse country in the world

- Rich Culture
- Hot Springs
- Mountain Ecosystem
- Coastal areas
- Biodiversity → Bioreserve
- Hot desert
- Cold desert Himalayas
- Corals

All areas are not used properly.

② It would also benefit local community

Eg → Hornbill festival of Nagaland

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Ecologically sensitive areas like Himalayas & Western Ghats

② Unorganised / Unplanned development.

③ Lack of local people support
↳ Many areas people protest & don't like outsider like in North East

④ Pollution → Plastic & Air
Eg → Himalayas / Ladakh

Steps

① Freeing up area for Mountaineering & trekking.

② Removing Restricted / Protected area permits from many region.

③ Developing infrastructure like roads etc

SWADESH DARSAN SCHEME

We need more effort to make eco-tourism more attractive way for tourism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

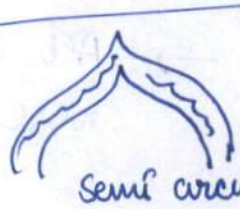
प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism and Jainism arose around 6th century BC. It not only brought new thought and ideas but also new art and architecture -

Jainism & Buddhism : Architecture

① Started with building Chaitya and vihara in rock cut caves.

Eg - Barabar caves in Bihar



Semi circular facade

Fig → On Interence of Cave

② Sculpture

Yaksha & Yakshini

Both figures can be found on the entrance of Stupa.

Jainism → Udaigiri & Khandagiri Caves Odisha

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Stupa

Eg → Stupas at Rajgriha, Sanchi Stupa

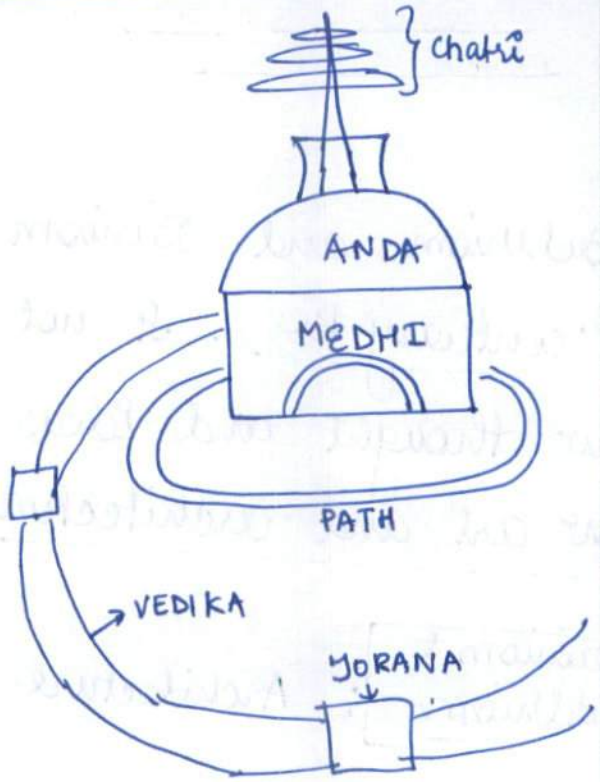


Fig – Stupa

(4) Sculpture

Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools emerged

Gandhara school was purely Buddhist
→ had Greeko-Roman features → tall images large forehead

Mathura School. → All 24 Tirthinkaras of Jainism were created.

(5) Ajanta & Ellora Caves
Ajanta → Purely Buddhist
Ellora Caves → Both Buddhist & Jain

Several rock cut figures like Padampani Vajrapani shows the level of architecture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Also Frescho Mural emerged on walls of these caves.

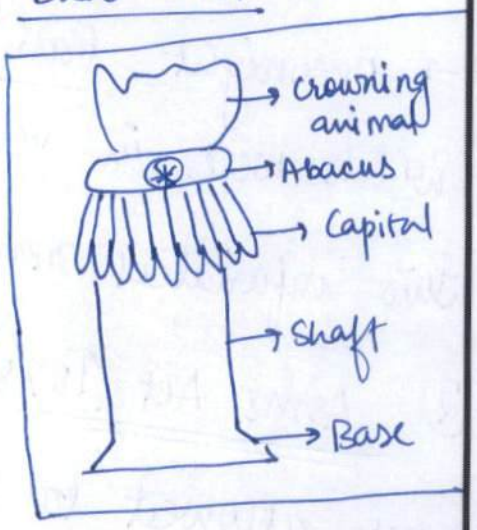
(6) Elephanta Caves → Originally it was Buddhist site.

Architecture of Buddhism & Jain inspired later architecture

(1) Rock cut temple architecture of South India.

(2) Also Ashoka's pillar (monolith)

Ashoka patronised both Buddhism & Jainism



(3) Use of Pillars in chaityas of Buddhism inspired later architecture

(4) Ornamentation

Pillars & Walls of Caves were richly decorated → seen in later temples.

Thus the architecture of Buddhism & Jainism had lasting effect on architecture tradition of India.

20:50

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Lytton (1876-1800) & Lord Ripon (1880-1884) were viceroys during British rule of India

Lord Lytton's reactionary policies

① The vernacular Press Act (1878)

→ Overnight ban of all press/newspapers which were in vernacular (local) language

This infuriated many national leaders.

② Arms Act (1878) → arms were not allowed to keep.

Many put into jail.

③ Foreign Adventure: Afghan War

Heavy war expenditure, antagonised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

freedom fighter, who wanted the money to be invested to uplife poor people

(4) Handling of famine of 1876-78
poor handling → many died.

This led to :-

(1) Aspiration of Indians to speak up against the injustice.

(2) They thought that better governance can come if pressure is applied by people and government is made accountable

(3) Ban of Press → led to leaders coming out in Public → to raise political awareness

Lord Ripon's policies

(1) Repeal of vernacular press Act (1882)

(2) Govt. resolution on local self Govt (1882)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Appointment of Education Commission under Hunter (1882)

④ Ilbert bill controversy

This led to :-

① Proliferation of vernacular newspaper as ban was lifted → spread of political ideas → mobilised them.

② Local self government promised Indians better governance.

③ Education Commission → to spread mass education.

④ Indian congress formed to voice the concerns of India to Britishers

Favourable & liberal policies towards prominent leaders led to formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 with support from A.O Hume.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. (250 words) 15

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji led the Indian freedom struggle. from 1916 to 1947, also called Gandhian phase of freedom struggle.

In 2019-2020, India & the world celebrated 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhiji's methods of Struggle

① Initially Gandhiji focussed on knowing India well by visiting various places and also launching regional specific satyagrah → helped in spreading his ideas & methods

Eg - 1916-17 → Champaran Satyagrah

1918 → Kheda "

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② From 1917 - 1920

Gandhiji tested his methods in smaller areas without making it nation wide.

Like 1917 → Champaran Satyagrah → 1st Civil Disobedience

1918 → Ahmedabad Mill Strike [against mill owners] → 1st Hunger Strike

1918 → Kheda Satyagrah → 1st non-cooperation

* After getting success in these methods he launched 1st All India Mass Strike through Rowlatt Satyagrah in 1919.

* Because of violence he withdrew the satyagrah and call it a Himalayan Blunder

③ Non-Cooperation & Khilafat Andolan 1920

* Gandhiji united Hindus & Muslims to put common demands.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Also supported regional revolt → Mappila Revolt 1921

* Brought women freedom fighters as well

(4) Strategy of Struggle Truce Struggle
He believed that masses needs to prepare for big revolt.
And in between struggle, constructive work has to be done.
It included
→ Educating masses.
→ Spreading ideas like non-violence & swadesi
→ Empowering women &
→ Untouchables & lower castes [He gave term - Harijan]

(5) Civil Disobedience Movement → 1930-31
He broke salt law ⇒ common commodity used by all ⇒ acted as unifying force

(6) Quit India Movement → Even he tolerated violence this time.

(7) Close to Independence → He tried his best to unite all people.
Thus Gandhiji's ~~teachings~~ methods changed over time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution was transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe starting with United Kingdom in 1760 where goods started to be produced in mass quantities by machines in factories.

It changed / transformed largely rural, agrarian societies in Europe & America into industralized urban ones.

Imperialism refers to situation when one country exercises power over other by way of direct control of political power, territory or indirect control; through use of military power or other means of power.

The idea of Imperialism got boosted with industrial revolution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Relationship between the two :-

① Industrial Revolution needed :-

① Raw materials to make finished goods

② New Market to sell their goods

This boosted quest for new land thus imperialism.

② Industrial Revolution was also based on idea of generating maximum profits ⇒ which pushed people to exploit others → Imperialism

③ New technologies emerged like compass, art of Maps which helped in exploring new land ⇒ led to Imperialism

④ Development of Battle ships, weapons, guns etc helped in carrying out successful attacks on foreign land

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) western countries got the feeling of being culturally & civilizationally superior due to Industrial Revolution so thought themselves as an agent to bring development around the world ⇒ white man's burden

⇓

Eg → [Missionary Activity] led to Imperialism.

Other way [Imperialism boosted Industrial Revolution]

(1) Helped to Earn profit which can be used to further Industrial revolution.

(2) Extra Capital now can be invested in colonies ⇒ which generated fixed and guaranteed profit for them.

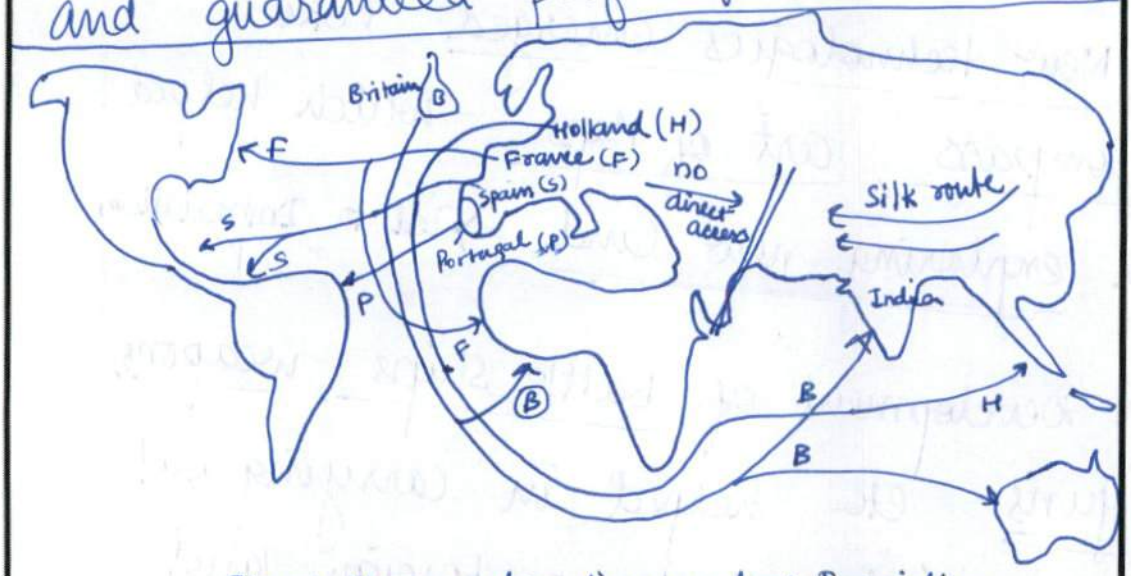


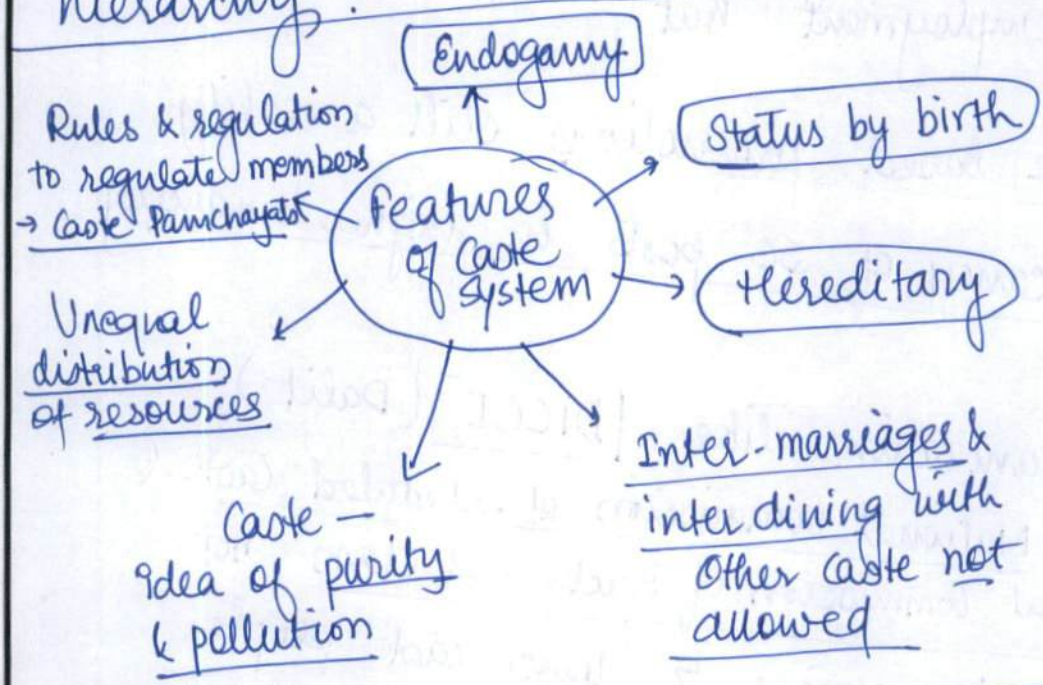
Fig → New routes discovered → Imperialism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is a system where people are divided into different groups, and are placed in hierarchy, affecting their access to resources based on hierarchy.



Caste system in changing socio-economic conditions :-

① With increasing Industrialization & Urbanization, one may think

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Caste would have no role.

New role → Caste based Ghettos in cities
[Banya living together]

↓

Concentration / population of upper caste people in metropolis & major cities more

(2) Focus shifting to individual skill for employment but,

Caste based promotions still a reality

Vacancy of SC posts in higher bureaucracy

(3) Organizations like DICCI (Dalit), and National Commission of Scheduled Caste & National Commission of Backward Class not only give voices to lower caste people but also strengthens the caste identity.

(4) Inter-Caste marriages are still not accepted.

Eg → Honour killings.
Khap panchayats

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Discrimination still faced in access to resources like Education, Healthcare service

Eg → Villagers stopped sending their children in school as the food was being cooked by a dalit.

Caste system in Politics

① Politicization of Caste → rise of vote bank politics → Dominant Caste Politics

YADAVS giving vote to specific party.

② It has strengthened through Caste based leaders emerging.

③ Traditional Caste based panchayats still functioning.

* Reservation has also strengthened the identity.

The caste identity has changed & gained new form in recent times with many castes demanding lower status to gain benefits of reservation in jobs & education

Eg – Patidars, Jatts agitation.

Also many castes now strengthening their identity rather than blindly copying upper caste.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is an ideology. It includes :-

① Love for one's regional identity like religion, culture, history, language.

② Sometimes this takes extreme form where one's regional identity take precedence over national identity leading to secessionist movements eg demand for Nagalim.

Threat to national Integrity

① various movements like demand for separate state → Bodoland, Gorkhaland etc can threaten peace & stability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Use of violence in such movements
Eg → North East

③ Prioritise regional identity over national identity.

However many consider regionalism as impactful tool in facilitating political participation as :—

① Led to formation of Regional political parties eg Akali Dal (Punjab), TDP (Telugu Desam Party in Telangana)

↓

② Fulfillment of regional aspirations
⇒ Their demands were not being heard at state & national level

③ People's confidence & Trust in democracy increased with their leaders being represented at all levels

④ Led to economic growth & development
Eg – Jharkhand after separating from Bihar.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Their cultural & unique identity also preserved

Eg → Meghalaya, Manipur } state formation

Various scholars argue that :-

(1) Regionalism is not unique to India, it happens world over.

(2) Love for a region is essential & precondition for love for nation

(3) Led to better socio-economic & political integration.

Thus through proper management of regionalism like reorganisation of states on linguistic lines strengthened our national identity where as non-acceptance of Bengali Culture led to breaking up of East Pakistan from West Pakistan to form new country - Bangladesh.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural gas refers to mixture of Methane gas with Carbon mono & Carbon dioxide with some amount of Hydrogen and other hydrocarbons.

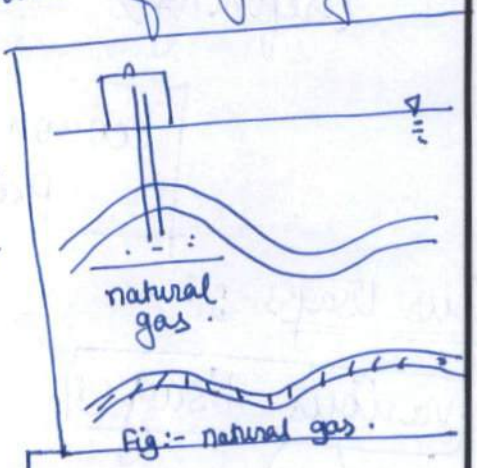
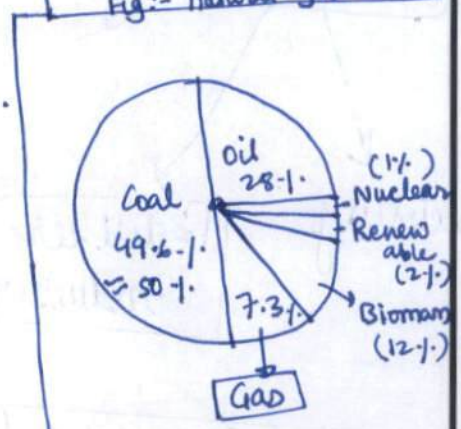


Fig:- natural gas.

* It occurs naturally under rock → near to coal or petroleum (oil) reserve

* India is world's third largest consumer of Energy. Natural Gas demand is projected to double in few years.



Energy Mix - India

Reasons for increase in projected demand :-

① Electricity consumption is going to increase → Gas is used to generate electricity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Natural Gas is cheaper alternative to Oil.

(3) Cost of Extraction is less & also processing requirement is less (refining)

⇓

Economically Viable & Profitable

⇓

Private sector will Invest.

Various Usages :—

(1) Various Usages

- Electricity
- Fertilizer Industry
- Chemical Industry

(2) Used in Vehicles → More cleaner fuel

- Used in Vehicles → Cheaper also
- More cleaner fuel → Environmentally Sustainable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Cooking & Household Use → Cleaner safe & cheap

National Gas grid tries to distribute gas to urban household

Worldwide Distribution

① Found near to oil fields — Offshore / On land

Eg → West & Middle East Asia

Eg → Turkmenistan, Central Asian Countries

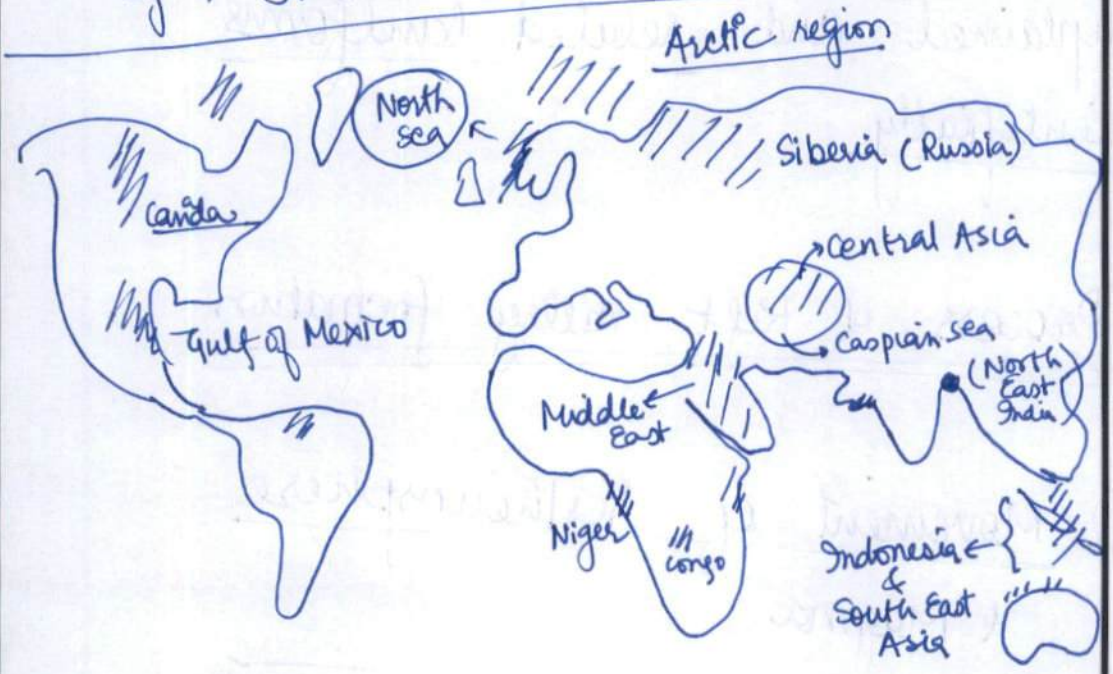


Fig – Natural Gas Distribution

② India → North East & Gulf of Kambhat

Natural gas is cheaper & more sustainable alternative which should be utilized properly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

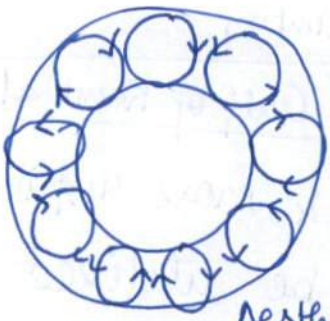
महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift Valley are formed due to continental - continental plate movements

In plate-tectonic theory, the movements of plates was properly explained and related landforms scientifically

Process of Rift valley formation

① Movement of Aesthenosphere & Magma

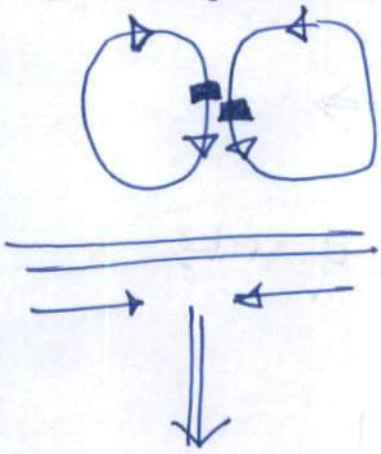


Earth : Aesthenosphere

2 types of Magma movement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(i) Convergent



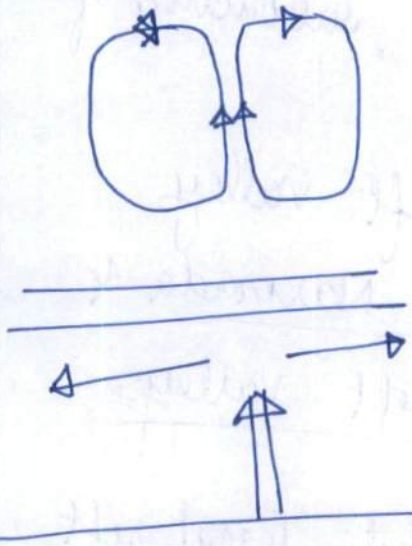
Effect

⇒ will bring plates together

⇓

Compression force

(ii) Divergent



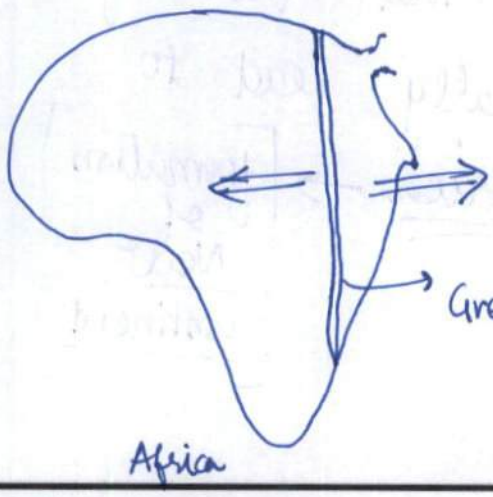
⇒ will keep plates apart

⇓

Divergent force

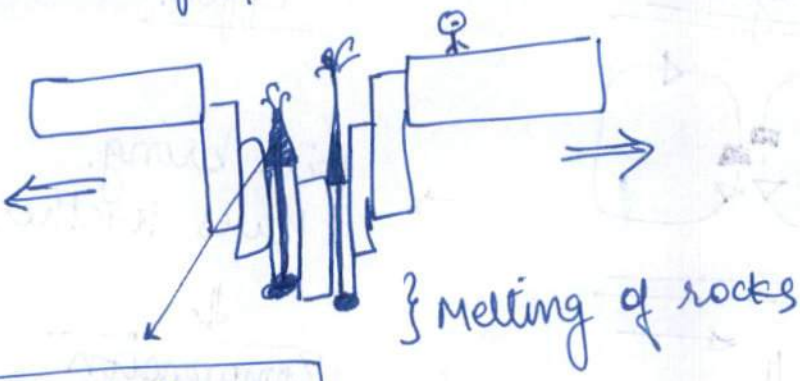
⇓

Plate would break.



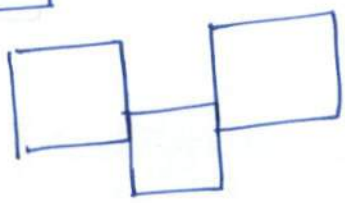
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Breaking of Plate & Subduction



Volcanic Peaks

(3) Blocks



↓

formation of rift due to subduction of Blocks.

Thus it leads to rift valley formation. In India Narmada & Tapi valleys are rift valleys

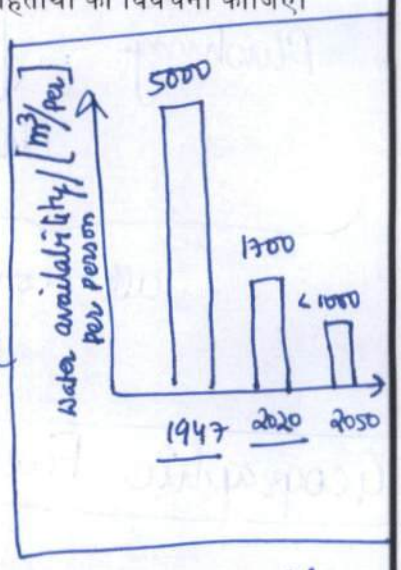
It is argued that Great rift valley would eventually lead to breaking of East Africa → [formation of New Continent] from rest of Africa

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Average water availability since Independence has decreased considerably and is projected to decrease further.



Now → 1700 cubic meters of water is available per person annually

Economic Factors

① Industrialization – Industries need huge amount of water.
Eg - automobile industry

② Energy Generation → Electricity
Eg → Coal power plants consumes a lot of water

③ Urbanization → more concrete
no Groundwater recharge through percolation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Changing living habits

- Flushing
- Cleaning
- Gardening
- Recreational activities
  - water sports

all consumes water.

Geographic Factors

① Population Explosion – nearly Qudruple since independence

② Climate change → Rainfall pattern change

- hot springs drying
- More droughts & floods

③ Deforestation → absorption of water less.

④ Unplanned growth & settlement

Political Factors

① Agriculture not according to agri-climatic zones

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

80% water consumed in agriculture.

② MSP (Minimum Support Price) → incentivises more consumption of water.

③ No holistic policy as of now.

④ Water → state subject → not co-ordination

⑤ water disputes → inter state.

⑥ lax regulation related to Industries → water sources like rivers got polluted

⑦ Heavy extraction of Groundwater → Pollution.

Implications ① NITI Aayog → has said by 2020, 600 million of people would be in water scare condition.

② Increased water disputes Eg Cauvery dispute

③ Regional instability over sharing of water.

④ Farming → drought → Suicides.

⑤ Health of people suffering.

To achieve sustainable Goal of Drinking water & Sanitation we need to manage this precious resource effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

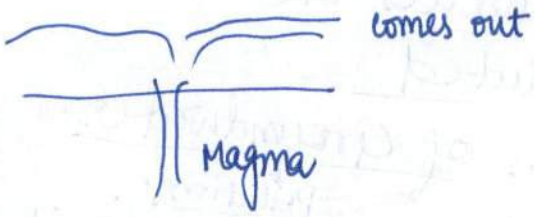
20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. **(250 words) 15**

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are formed when lava comes out and spread widely in a geographic area and cools slowly

Formation

(1)



Denser Magma → Basaltic, which is basic in nature when comes out due to tectonic movements it flow easily (less viscosity)

(2) It spread in large area.

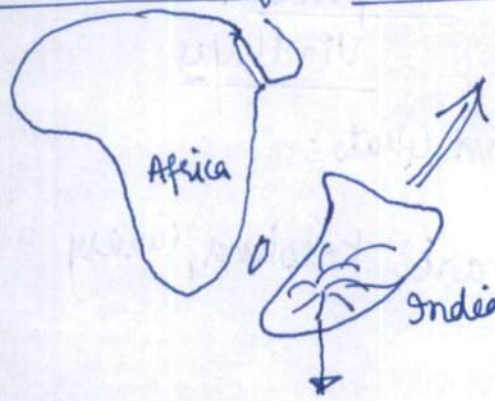
(3) cools slowly

⇓

lead to Horizontal formation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Formation of Deccan Plateau

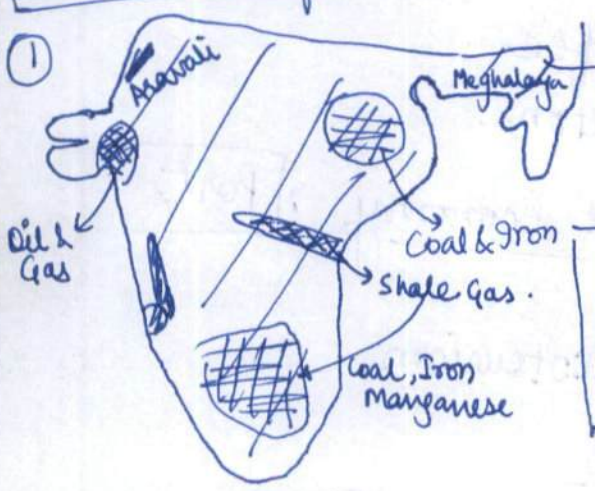


Mantle Plum was there near to East Coast of Africa.

When Indian Peninsula was passing through it (~100 million yrs ago) → led to lava flow in deccan area

Thus deccan plateau formed.

Features of Deccan Plateau



Includes Rajasthan in west to Assam in East

Deccan plateau

Fig :- Extent of Deccan Platea

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Several hills → Rift → Satpura & Vindhyas
↓
Western Ghats & Eastern Ghats.

③ Several rivers → Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery
↓
Narmada & Tapi

④ Rich in biodiversity

⑤ Black & Red Soil
↓
Cotton cultivation

Economic Significance

① Mineral Rich → Coal & Iron (Chotanagpur), Manganese, Marbles - Aravali
Thorium, Uranium

② Agriculture → Coffee, Cotton.

③ Coastal Ecosystem → Blue Economy → Ports

④ Tourism → Ecotourism.

⑤ Medicinal plants

Thus deccan plateau is rich in resources → needs sustainable development

10M → 1:15
150M → 2:10

VISION IAS

GS 2

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
17 DEC 2020
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN, NEW DELHI	Date	15th Dec 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Art 338 provides for National Commission for Scheduled Castes. (NCSC)

Problems faced by Scheduled Castes (SC) in India

① Discrimination in society

Eg → Rajasthan → SC ~~bag~~ (bridegroom) was beaten because he used horse like upper caste during his marriage.

② Discrimination in job & promotion

Recent incidence → a civil servant was not promoted on time because of his SC background.

Need to strengthen NCSC

① Their recommendations are advisory in nature.

② Recent data suggests that the crime against SCs has increased

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Many seats in various employment under centre & state are laying vacant despite reservation.

④ Politicisation of 'SC' → several groups demand 'SC' status to benefit from reservation even though historically they are upper caste

⑤ Lack of implementation of safeguards related to SC like Protection of Atrocities Act 1989
→ conviction rate is around 30% (NCRB data 2019)

Way Forward

① Giving more teeth to NCSC

② Making their advice either binding or government should give reasons for non-acceptance.

③ Increasing the strength of NCSC.

④ Govt. should consult NCSC mandatorily for any policy decisions related to SCs.

For inclusive India we need welfare state and strong institutions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Criminalization of politics refers to the phenomena of increasingly use of muscle and money power in politics / election and criminals or people facing serious criminal cases reaching Parliament (M.Ps) and state legislatures as M.Ps & MLAs respectively.

Representation of People's Act (RPA) came in 1950 and again in 1951.

Provisions of RPA which restricts criminalization are :-

① Person involved in electoral offences like booth capturing etc → would be disqualified.

② Not declaring asset → leads to disqualification

③ Person facing more than 2 years of jail term is disqualified

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The above provisions are used by Election Commission of India to disqualify candidates. President finally disqualifys them.

Lacunae in implementation & Act

① People should be disqualified who are facing serious heinous criminal cases

② People / candidates who are in jail should be barred from contesting election

③ Fast track courts as also suggested by Supreme Court should be set up to expedeate cases against serving Parlamen-tarians (MPs) & MLAs.

Recently help lok Sabha election (2019) shows that as many as 40 % MPs are facing criminal cases against them.

For building a democratic country we need to ensure that our 'temple of democracy' i.e Parliament is free from criminals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. **(150 words) 10**
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas were set up under Gram Nyayalaya Act 2008

Challenges they are facing

① Lack of Judges and man power to effectively conduct their business.

② Lack of infrastructure to conduct their proceedings.

③ Many Panchayats doesn't have Gram Nyayalayas yet.

④ Delays in judgement which effectively kills their purpose.

⑤ Allegations of corruption & mis-management.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

① There is need to spend funds for their infrastructure & building human resources required.

② Effective monitoring of them by District Courts

③ People's participation in civil cases and pity criminal cases

④ states should make provision for making Gram Panchayats in every Panchayat so that Justice reaches near to People.

It is said that justice delayed is justice denied. Gram Panchayats has potential to decrease the pending cases in Judiciary (~4 crore as of 2019) and bring justice to people in true sense.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.

(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Alternative Mechanisms are those mechanisms which are different from traditional executive, legislature and Judiciary, so that decisions can be made effectively.

Alternative Mechanism in Legislature :-

① Delegated legislation in this, executive are allowed to make rules & laws.

Alternative Mechanism in Judiciary

① Many Quasi-Judicial Bodies like NGT (National Green Tribunal) & Tribunals (Central Administrative Tribunals.

② Lok Adalats to ensure effective justice.

In Executive

① Making up of Cabinet, to take all important decisions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Various committees (parliamentary committees) are set up to focus on specific areas without disrupting normal Parliamentary proceedings.

Rationale behind are :-

(1) Decreases the time to take or arrive at a decision

(2) For a large country like India, consulting on every small changes in law is not possible.

(3) Bring decision making close to people → Lok Adalat.

(4) Many times it becomes difficult to separate executive & Judiciary wholly.
For example - District Magistrate (DM) takes many judicial decisions also.
We need to strengthen our institutions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Democracy is type of government which is of the people, by the people and for the people.

Bureaucracy is permanent executive which forms the backbone of governance system in India and Sardar Patel called it as 'Steelframe of India'.

Paradoxical relationship b/w the two

① Democracy demands rule by the people. → People elects representatives

Bureaucracy → here people selected based on merit & because of his official post holds the power

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Decision making is for the people
Sometimes Bureaucratic actions are seen purely based on rules & not for welfare of people.

Both are complementary

① Bureaucracy provides continuity of government's plans, policies & programmes.

② Act as 'change maker/agent' and bring administrative justice.

③ Strengthens democracy by involving people where ever required.
Eg → Social Audit.

④ work for welfare of people & spread awareness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

e-governance refers to governance process which uses ICT (Information & Communication Technology) infrastructure to give/provide governance

e-governance empowers people as :-

Transforms the way govts. work -

① Government is now more accountable and transparent.

Eg → Use of Citizen Charter (online)

Suo moto disclosure of information

② Digital technology like Geo-tagging

Direct benefit transfer etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Use of e-governance tools like [Apps] & platforms.

Eg - UMANG App

People's participation

① [e-gov portal] increases people's participation.

② [CPGRAMS] ← eg. improves Grievance redressal mechanism.

Use of e-courts, feedback mechanism through apps, digital technology used in every process of government functioning has really transformed the governance process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court in NALSA judgement recognised the people's right towards self-determination of Gender

The Transgender Persons Act 2019

① As provided many benefits to transgender persons.

② A person can self-determine him self / her self as transgender.

③ But if a person is wanting to reap certain benefits available to transgenders then he/she would require certificate from district office.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Also change in gender is not required without any medical procedure / treatment.

This is done to :-

(1) Safeguards the interests of real transgenders. [around 40 lakh in number]

(2) To prevent misuse
It has been seen in past that people misuse provisions of SCs & STs to get reservation benefits.
Eg - Pseudotribalism (fake certificate)

Thus it doesn't wholly dilutes the spirit of SC judgements but certain safeguards are essential so that state can take some positive affirmative action in future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.

(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage refers to public health care services provided to all people irrespective of their income

Recently due to COVID 19 pandemic the debate has started.

Goal of UHC can be achieved by declaring the right to health as F.R as:-

① It would compel government to provide health services to all.

② would increase public expenditure in health.

③ People could reach court directly if they are not able to get services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian constitutional makess by looking at the resource constrain had put health under DPSP (Directive Principle of State Policy) and not under Fundamental Right.

As it would lead to :-

① Many court cases & litigation

② Money required elsewhere would need to be diverted.

③ Capacity & Capability presently is not enough to achieve it.

Ayushman Bharat is a step in right direction. NITI Aayog suggestions for digital Health, separate cadre Human Resource for Health etc needs to implemented.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There are around 11 million Indians currently living in Gulf countries.

They are asset as :—

① Diplomacy → They provide leverage to our diplomates as they are contributing a lot in Gulf economies.

② Build India Brand and act as cultural ambasaddor

Eg → UAE recently opened a Hindu temple

③ Remittances around $50 billion per year is brought back. Helpful in balance of payment & foreign reserve

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Standard of living has improved

eg Kerala → many people go to Gulf countries to earn more.

Challenges

(1) They are involve in low skill jobs

(2) Vulnerable to exploitation there.

(3) Problem of radicalisation

Few people from Kerala radicalised when they went there.

Way Forward

(1) compulsory Insurance for their health.

(2) Strong relations with Gulf countries to ensure safety & welfare of them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

World Food Programme works for distribution of food in conflict hit areas and make sure that no one suffer or dies due to scarcity of food

Recently WFP has been awarded Nobel prize 2020 :

Functioning :—

① Provide food to war zones like Syria.

② work of Developing & least Developed countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Work with India

① Knowledge sharing on Hunger & Mal nutrition.

② Helps in strengthening institutional framework for eg ICDS programme

③ Sharing best practices

④ Work closely with centre & State governments to eliminate mal nutrition.

India being world capital of mal nutrition & Hunger (Global Hunger Index — 94 rank) has to go a long way in achieving SDG-1 i.e Zero Hunger.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. **(250 words) 15**
कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Civil Society groups refers to wide range of formal or informal grouping of people, who together fight for a common cause and tries to achieve certain common goals

For example an NGO working in education field. eg Pratham

Role of civil society Groups

① voice to voiceless

eg - Many NGOs, Voluntary Organizations working for tribals.

② Spread awareness

Eg → Kisan Sabhas Sangathan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Critically analyse government policies

④ Strengthens democracy

as people through civil societies show their opinion to the government

⑤ Fight for the cause of people

Eg → Women Organizations

There are many issues in their functioning. Recently FCRA licenses were cancelled for many NGOs. Many consider actions against them as shrinkage of space for dissent as:

① In a democracy, everyone has fundamental right to speech & Expression (Art 19(1)(a)).

So they should be allowed to show expression.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Actions specifically targetted against those organisations which speak against the ruling dispensation

(3) Right to dissent & criticize eventually leads to strengthening of democracy.

(4) Inconsistency in action of government towards civil society.

Few people consider the action legitimate as :-

(1) Many civil societies are engaged in anti-developmental protests

Intelligence Bureau (IB) shows that India looses 1-3% of GDP due to it.

(2) International influence

eg → Greenpeace (India) instigating Kudankulum violence

(3) Many doesn't follow the rules & laws eg → not submitting audit report

This led to actions against them.

Government need to win the trust of people and civil societies. Legitimate actions should be taken in a transparent & accountable way.

15:00

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is attached office; consisting of bureaucrates and officials, to the Prime Minister and help him/her to discharge his/her duty effectively and in efficient manner.

Recent observations :-

① Prime Minister's Office has been restructured & their staff's strengthend has been increased.

② Many policies, programmes etc are being implemented by PMO.

③ PMO directing other ministeries even on small-small matter.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact : Positive

① will lead to better co-ordination → bring efficiency.

② better co-ordination between different ministeries & departments

③ More accountability

④ Will lead to evidenced based policy making ; PM's decision on any policy matter would be more nuanced.

⑤ Direct control by Prime Minister

However this can also lead to :-

① Over-centralization of power

② Misuse of power can be possibility

③ Against constitution as constitution refers / provides for 'cabinet' form and parliamentary form of government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Less discussion, deleberation with all stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation.

⑤ Prime Minister is first among the equals (other Ministers) - thus he/she should not enjoy greater power

⇒ Against democratic ethos.

Way forward

① Other institutions like Government think tank NITI Aayog should be strengthened.

② Cabinet Secretariate should play a larger role - for co-ordination

For a democratic country like India, it is important to have strong & working attached offices to all ministeries and not just PMO, and power should be divided across them.

28:00

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary is one of three arms of government [Executive, Legislature & Judiciary] concerned with the mandate to uphold the constitution and the law of the land in the country

Judiciary through many judgement has shown proactiveness.

Judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability

① In 2013, Supreme Court directed formation of Civil Services Board

② Similary in Prakash Singh Case, gave 6-7 guidelines to refore police organisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Judicial intervention through power of Judicial review

* Struck down NJAC

Judicial Efforts to upheld Human rights

① Recognition to the rights of Transgenders and same-sex couples

② Framing regulations by invoking Art 142 in passive ethanesia case as no provision was there.

It also raises concerns around judicial over-reach as :-

① Every Organs of government is responsible for conducting their work & not to encroach on other's domain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as per separation of power.

Eg → Judiciary's judgement on banning of liquor stores near to highways

② Affects and impacts smooth functioning of government.

eg Tussle between executive & Judiciary in 1970s & 80s

③ They also lack expertise to frame laws. thus impact quality as well

Way Forward

① Judiciary should be pro-active but this should not become everyday's work

② Should issue warning first if other arm's of government is not functioning well.

Judiciary in India with judgements has strengthened our democracy & stand / stood against the undemocratic forces. But it should make sure that pro activeness should not turn into over reach

43:00

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**

न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Contempt of Court means two things in Indian context :-

① Civil Contempt → disrupting the normal functioning of court.
↓
defaming Judiciary

② Criminal Contempt → not following the decisions taken by the court.

The power to punish for contempt of court has been provided to High Court & Supreme Court by an act made by Parliament.

Recently many contempt of cases have come to our notice.
Recent being Prashant Bhusan Case

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary as :—

① It provide the power to Judiciary to implement its judgements

② It helps to maintain trust & legitimacy in the judiciary but taking actions against those who criticise judiciary's judgement in order to defame the institution.

③ Helps in proper functioning of courts

However it is also argued that :-

① Used as a tool to misuse and shun any constructive criticism.

② Other democratic country like Britain [U.K] has ~~abolished~~ restricted the application of contempt of court.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Freedom of free speech → everyone should have right to show their dessent.

(4) Frequent and inconsistent use of this tool raises various question on its use.

Way Forward

(1) It should be used in special circum-stances.

(2) There should be some Standard guidelines when to use this power

(3) There should be differentiation made between defaming the institution or comment against a Judge in personal capacity.

Judiciary needs to be cautious in invoking Contempt of Court as people place a lot of trust in the institution.

57:00

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. **(250 words) 15**

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently there was a case of custodial death witnessed in Tamil Nadu where a shopkeeper & his son allegedly beaten to death because they did not follow covid 19 lockdown guidelines

Legal concerns

① Violation of Constitution

Art 22 → give the right to accused against any punishment

② Art 21 → Right to life

It violates Art 21 as in India life can be taken only as per the procedure established by law

Dignified life also forms part of Art 21; which gets

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

violated in custodial violence.

③ Goes against Natural Justice & Right of people to be considered as innocent untill proven guilty.

④ Under trials has to be produced before Judicial Magistrate with 24 hours. Many instances of custodial violence shows under trials being beaten up.

Challenges in curbing them :-

① Difficult to regulate → over sight mechanism for each & every police station is difficult to achieve.

② General acceptance in public regarding police violence.

③ Nexus between politicians, police and criminals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to address them :-

① Attitudinal change → proper & sensitive training at police academy.

② Implementing recommendations with regards to police reforms
Supreme Court guidelines in Prakash Singh Case 2006.

③ Installing CCTV cameras in all police stations.

④ Use of Technology for registration of Cases → eFIR as suggested by NITI Aayog → would lead to decrease in under trials.

⑤ SMART & Community Policing
Community participation would make police accountable to public. Also there is need to increase police personnel, strengthen infrastructure and improve training & assessment of police officers.

1:10

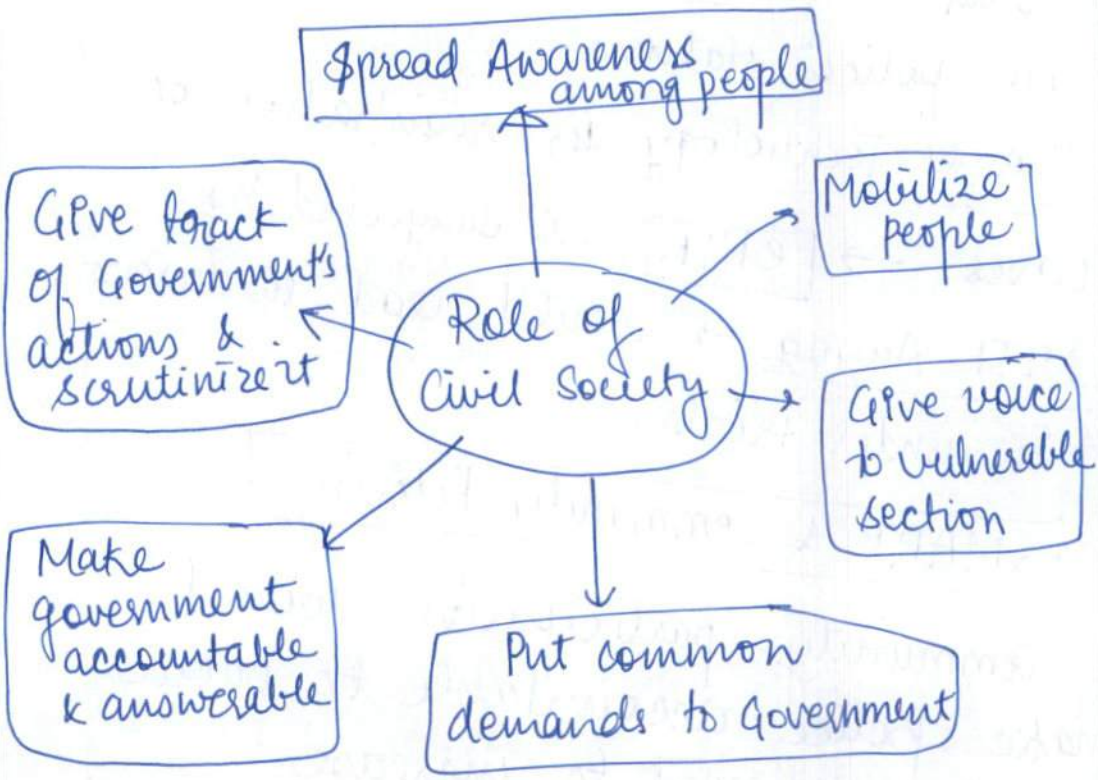
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society refers to voluntary groups, either formal or informal, which try to influence government policies and achieve some desired goals.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Examples

① Mazdoor Kishan Sabha Sangathan - Their protest led to passing of historic Right to Information Act which brought transparency & accountability in India.

② Citizen Charter Movement led by several civil societies in west → spread to India.
Now almost all departments in Governments have citizen charter
Best practice → Sevottam Model of Indian Post

③ Women Movement post Delhi rape case 2012-13.
led to changes in Criminal Procedure Code and Juvenile Justice Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Environmental policies in India have been shaped by civil societies, environmentalists etc.

Confrontation with government usually involves :-

(1) Protests → mass level
(2) Demonstrations
(3) Mass strikes
(4) Dialogue & Discussions

All these are ways to Express one's thoughts ⇒ This lead to dissent in democracy ⇒ which not only act as safety value but also strengthens it.

People's participation is key to good & ethical governance. Civil society gives a platform for people to engage with government and relavent stakeholders.

1:22

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

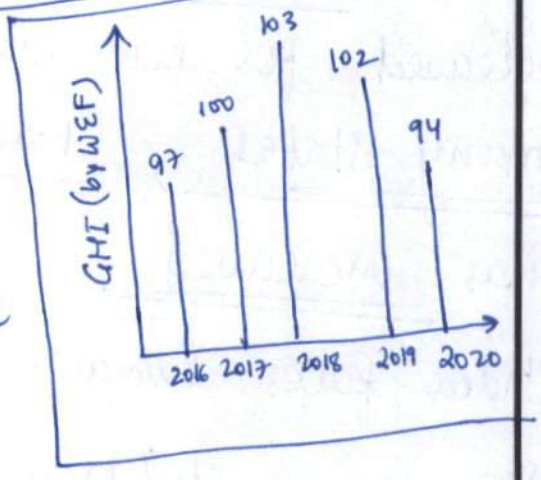
Hunger refers to situation when :-

(i) Enough food is not available for one's consumption.

(ii) Nutrient rich food is not available

India faces hunger of both kinds.

In Global Hunger Index India has performed consistently badly.



Paradox of Plenty :-

Indicators to measure hunger are :-

① Stunting → [Height / Age] → refers to low height for a given age.

India → 38 % stunting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Wasting refers to less weight for a given height.

India → 36 % wasting in children

③ Malnutrition → less weight for a given age.

India → ≥ 20 % malnurished

Recent NFHS-5 (2020) data released for few states suggest in many states, wasting & stunting has increased.

India faces hunger in different forms.

* Also many children are now becoming Obese → overweight

This is in contrast to many children who are facing problem of hunger.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to address Hunger

① Food fortification eg Rice, Wheat, Salt, Milk.

② shift towards Nutri cereals & nutritious food Eg - Jawar, Bajra.

③ Shift in lifestyle → less consumption of transfat

④ Nutrition literacy
People should be made aware about healthy diet.
Govt. step → Eat Right Movement (by FSSAI)

⑤ Incentives to farmers to grow diverse crops [MSP can be declared for such crops]

⑥ Indigenous seeds & varieties
also use of Biotechnology to make nutrient rich crop variety.

⑦ Improving supply side infrastructure
Mid Day Meal, Public Distribution System etc should provide more nutritious food. This would also help India to achieve Zero Hunger (SDG 1) by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

Poverty is a multidimensional concept. Amarty Sen defined it as lack of capacity and capability in Individuals to develope themselves fully..

Usually we measure poverty in monetary terms. For Example Tendulkar committee has set up income limit for rural & urban area.

More than 22% people in India are poor.

Role of wage employment in alleviating poverty

(*) wage employment leads to certain days of employment ⇒ money earned. ⇒ which can be used to meet basic needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Instead of relying solely on agriculture, now people are getting paid in cash (wages) for their work.

* As wage employment leads to instantaneous payment against waiting for crops to grow & then sell in agriculture, it helps people to spend money to use it for fulfilling basic need.

* Wage employment brings certainty unlike agriculture or self employment where there is no guarantee.

MGNREGA refers to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act. It is different from past programmes as :-

① Guaranteed 100 days of employment
certainty of getting paid for 100 days even if there is no work to do.

② Available for all people in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rural area irrespective of income of people

→ less chances of exclusion.

③ Unskilled Workers also get work

Now certain changes in MGNREGA 2.0 has been made :-

① Skilling of workers

② Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of wages directly into bank accounts.

③ Geo-tagging of assets

* Also women beneficiaries is greater than 50%. It also acts as empowerment tool.

* Further employment is provided on individual basis and not on family basis which was trend earlier.

It is largest employment scheme in the world, & its importance has increased due to devastating effect of COVID 19 pandemic on employment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's aggressiveness in recent times can be seen at every sphere → be it maritime domain (South China Sea), land border (ladakh clash, border dispute with Bhutan), diplomacy, handling of Pandemic etc.

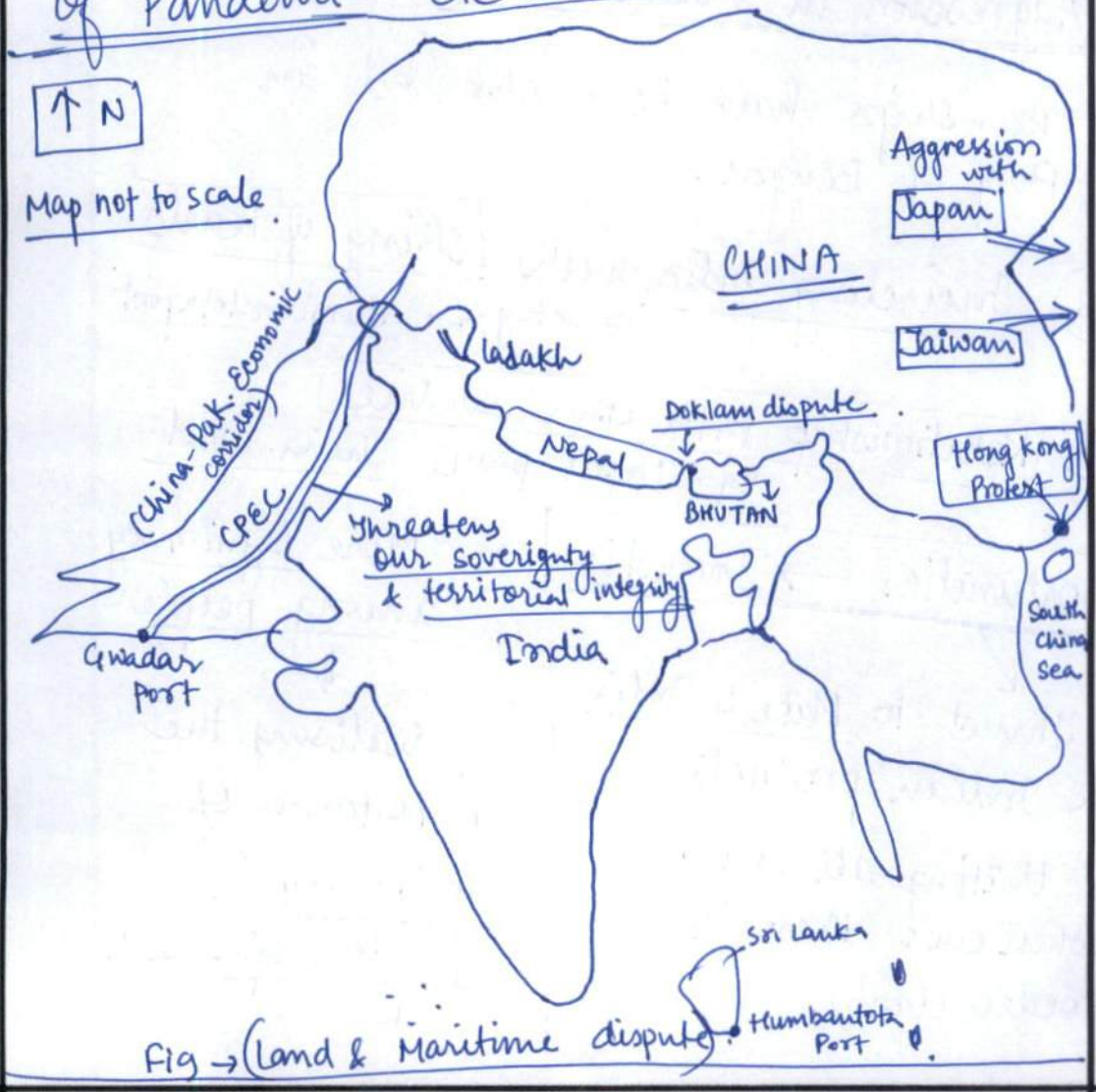


Fig → (Land & Maritime dispute)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges to India

① Land border Security → Recent agression near Tsang Po lake & Ladakh. presents security threat

② Maritime → South China Sea Dispute
India has invested in Vietnam's oil.
↓
Aggression in Indian Ocean
→ war ships have been observed in Bay of Bengal.

③ Incircling India with String of Pearls strategy. Hambantota port

④ Relationship with other countries
Eg- Nepal plays China card.

Opportunities → Domestic

① Thrust to Make In India & Indian products

② Uniting all Indians when ever there is border clash.

③ More legitimacy among people
⇓
realising the importance of democracy & freedom of speech etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Opportunities → Internationally

① USA balancing their security framework towards India to contain China.
term 'Indo-pacific' has now replaced Asia-pacific to denote India's stake.

② Formation of Groupings like QUAD
USA, Japan, India, Australia
can help India.

③ Greater legitimacy to Indian polity, system and way of development in the world

④ More investment in terms of FDI as companies around the world is trying to built China + 1 strategy to make their supply chain more robust.

⑤ Diplomacy → Smaller South Asian & East Asian countries are fearful of China. They want greater India's involvement.
Moreover, country around the world see India as a balancing power and non-agressive and responsible power.

2:00

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. **(250 words) 15**

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is the largest country in South Asia. Recent Report by World Bank: A glass half full: The promise of regional trade in South Asia showed that regional trade is just 5% of the total south Asian trade.

Opportunities for Trade & Connectivity

① India is well positioned to connect with all it's neighbours & countries in South Asia. It will lead to Regional Integration

② Trade can enhance overall growth and development of the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It would bring efficiency in manufacturing
Eg → India can export pharma products and import textiles, leather etc

(4) Tourism → because of shared culture, history, religion → it would increase tourism & pilgrimage.

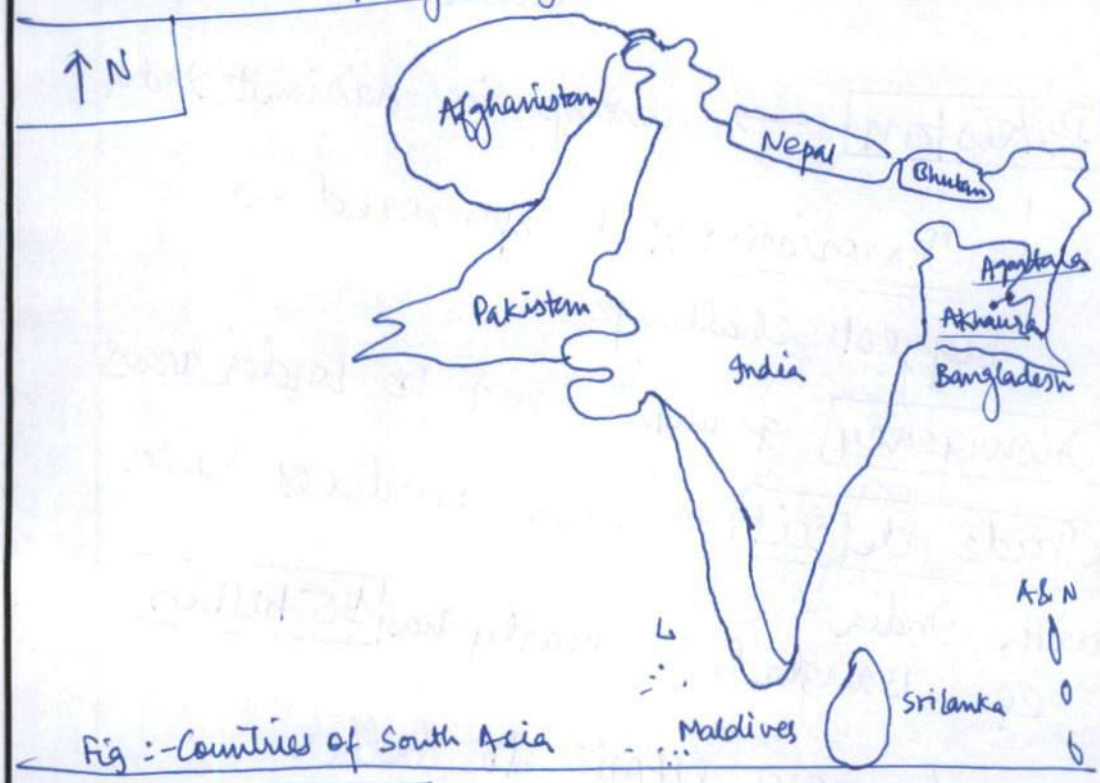


Fig :- Countries of South Asia

(5) Mutual trust would enhance
Benefits to people living near border areas — through trade.

(6) Decrease in travel time.

(7) Inland water transport connectivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① All countries are much smaller than India, so are skeptic

② Many countries like Nepal has raised questions on India due to 'Big Brother' attitude of India as nepal claims.

③ CHINA Angle - many country play's China card.

④ Pakistan → always in against India
↳ Terrorism: state sponsored → biggest challenge.

⑤ Insurgency groups near to border areas

⑥ Trade deficit → other countries have with India
eg- Bangladesh nearly has $5 billion

We need more effort to better integrate this geographically contiguous region. Steps like SAARC (recent meeting), BBIN, India-Bangladesh Connectivity Projects, Integrated Check Points, Border Haats etc are step in right direction

1:50 PM
2:10 - 2hr
1:15 - 1hr (10M)
3:25

VISION IAS

GS3

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN (NEW DELHI)	Date	13th Dec, 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

In 2018-19, the total losses suffered by DISCOMS was staggering 27,000 crores.

Power Discoms are involved in distribution of electricity from power generating sites to where power is consumed → our homes, offices, factories

Issues associated with power discoms

① Theft → electricity theft by consumers.

② Distribution losses - Aggregate Technical & Consumption losses is very high in India.

③ Funding type → usually DISCOMS operate on funding which they obtain on high interest rates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Issue of Pricing mechanism → cross subsidization → lead to poor revenue generation.

⑤ Corruption & Inefficiency in their working

Privatization would help in :-

① Bring competition.
② Bring efficiency in management.
③ Investment in infrastructure.
④ Better price discovery

However many problems are systematic for example → Government intervention to regulate electricity bill, Power purchage agreements etc.

Government has taken many steps like UDAY (Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojna) But more needs to be done to make this sector numerative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Smart Agriculture refers to use of technology and other modern advancements in agricultural field.

India's farm productivity is very low
For Eg → Rice → China has 3 times productivity
↓
Indonesia & Phillipines → 2 times

Smart Agriculture →
① Use of data – Market – what to grow.
② Satellite data Climatic → when to grow
③ Market Information
↳ when & where to sell
④ Equipments →
→ Happy Seeder
→ micro irrigation
→ Mechanization
→ Organic farming & fertilizers
⇓
lead to decrease in Input cost

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Smart Agriculture would Inhance productivity:-

(1) Use of Data, maps → would enable farmer to grow according to agri-climatic zones

(2) Decrease in Input Cost
↳ Fertillizers & water cost would decrease.

(3) Damage due to pest attack can be minimized
→ Use of bio-pesticides.

(4) Zero-Budget Natural Farming & Organic Farming has shown that productivity can be increased.

Government has taken many steps through Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
More needs to be done → Per Drop more crop, credit availability, Agriculture Advisory Services (NITI Aayog suggested) would increase the productivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Growth is typically measured in GDP terms (Gross Domestic Product) where the values of all goods & services is calculated for a financial year & then to calculate growth it is compared with last year.

Inclusive Growth is much wider concept which includes :-

① Growth for all sections of society → Rich, poor → class
→ all castes of people
→ for all vulnerable section like Tribals, Women, minority

② It focuses on overall improvement in living condition of people.
Education, Health, Skilling

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Growth in all sectors of Economy.

↳ Industry
↳ Agriculture & Fishery
↳ Services

} growth in all.

(4) Environmentally sustainable growth

↳ increase in green cover
↳ decreasing the externalities like air & water pollution.

Ways to achieve it

(1) Following Sustainable Developmental Goals → From SDG 1 to SDG 17

[SDG - 8 → inclusive growth]

(2) Budgeting → allocating resources to all sectors.

Also measuring Happiness, inequality etc to measure real progress of a country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.

(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

India has announced a slew of initiatives / schemes / measures under Atmanirbhar Bharat → which is seen as a response to tackle COVID 19 pandemic

Core areas crucial for export promotion :-

* Indian exports has plateaued in last 5-10 years [around $300 billion]

① Automobiles & Auxillary Industry

② Mobile & Electronics manufacturing

③ Technical textiles & artificial fibres.

④ Pharmaceuticles & Bulk drugs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Export of Services → IT/ITES & BPO services.

(6) Reviving MSME sector.

(7) Food processing

Government steps

(1) Broadened Production linked Subsidy Scheme to include other sectors.

(2) Providing incentives to entire supply chains → not just to core companies

(3) Correcting Inverted duty structure.

(4) Corporate tax reforms

(5) Improving infrastructure → decreasing turn around time.

(6) Remission of Duties & Taxes for promotion of Exports.

To realise the dream of Atamnirbhar bharat we need to become hub of global supply chain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. **(150 words) 10**

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Arsenic is a heavy metal and when our food & water contains arsenic beyond a certain limit, it is termed as arsenic pollution.

Sources

1. Industrial sources → used in leather industry.
2. Mining activities → deep rocks contains arsenic.
3. Over exploitation of ground water
4. Pharma industry → affluents in rivers

Consequences

1. Arsenic leads to many diseases
2. Impact functioning of cells in our body

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Impact our cognitive capability

(4) Health of population (Disease burden) would → Increase
Productivity of people → decrease
impact economic growth.

Measures

(1) Strict regulation for industrial waste & its treatment.

(2) Farming → ground water exploitation should be controlled.

(3) Use of Hazardous pesticides should be checked.

(4) Medical & other Hazardous waste → proper treatment

(5) Electronic Waste → handling should be done properly.

Sustainable Development should be the focus.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Renewable sector in India is currently has 34% share in overall installed capacity for electric generation.

① Hydro → highest
↓
② Wind
↓
③ Solar
↓
④ Bio → lowest

share of renewables (RE - Renewable Energy)

Green Term Ahead Market is a platform which would allow purchasing and selling of power agreements.

It would give a filip to RE sector:-

① Price predictability → It would be traded like Futures as in commodity market (Oil).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② It would provide information regarding future demand

③ Price of Renewables are decreasing / changing very rapidly
GTAM would help in sustaining the sector → better price discovery

④ Option to Consumer to buy renewable energy.

Thus it would make renewable sector more reliable & sustainable

Also to achieve the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs under Paris Climate Deal), it would help in achieving 40% Renewable energy contribution in electricity generation mix.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India.

(150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Disaster management includes all the processes of mitigation, risk mapping, zoning, preparedness, management during & post disaster.

Technology is becoming an enabler in many areas including disaster management

(*) Application of GIS & Remote Sensing

GIS - ~~Global~~ Geographical Information System

① It provide geographical information of an area like slope, altitude, nearness to sea, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② It would help in Zonning, Making Risk Prone areas.

③ Remote sensing can help in improving weather forecasting

Eg → Cyclone forecasting → it's speed, when it will hit coast, it's strength.

Eg → Tsunami - now can be predicted well in advance.

④ Help in Risk Reduction, Vulnerability Mapping & Pre-disaster management

⑤ During Disaster → remote sensing is used to rescue people

⑥ Post-Disaster - accessing damage & better planning for future.

India has dedicated satellites for collecting geographical information & for remote sensing

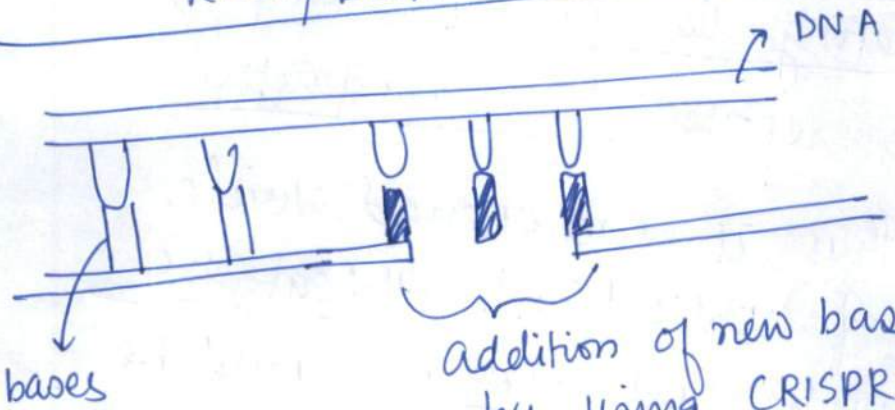
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gene editing is the process by which gene [a part of DNA] can be changed → addition or deletion of segments of DNA.

⊛ CRISPR / Cas 9

→ Discovered around early 2010s [2011 & 12]
→ awarded nobel prize recently (2020)
→ Use of bacteria & viruses interaction
↓
Bacteria use certain method to kill viruses by cutting their RNA / DNA.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Cas9 acts like a scissor to cut at required site at DNA and then addition or deletion of base pairs is done.

Application

① Gene Therapy - to treat any defects in DNA → genetic diseases can be treated like blood cancer.

② Changing Genome → Defective gene can be removed → not passed on to offsprings -

③ Transgenics → designing cows which can produce iron rich milks.

④ Agriculture → making new variety.

⑤ Treating diseases by changing immune reponse (Immunogenetics)

Thus it has opened wide variety of application. Ethical use of this niche technology should be ensured by passing various laws & proper regulation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. (150 words) 10
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Money laundering is a process by which money is diverted from one channel to other usually to skip a country's regulatory regime.

Money earned through illegitimate means is laundered and channeled to either invested in legitimate business (black money to white) or to fund illegal activities [like (drug trafficking, terrorist activities]

Financial Action Task Force is a global body which aims to prevent money laundering especially which fuels terrorism

* India is also a member.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* ① They maintain Black & ~~brown~~ Grey list of countries.

* ② Investment pattern (foreign investment to a country) gets impacted.

③ They force a country to adopt measures which stops money laundering.

Recently Pakistan was placed under ~~brown~~ list (Grey list)

But there are also ineffectiveness like providing too much time to country, political influence of other country etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Security Architecture is broad framework which consist of important official positions, Committees, groups etc which overlook and is responsible for security of our Country.

It consist of :-

① NSA → National Security Advisor
↓
now heads many Committees.

② Procurement Committee.

③ Nuclear Management
↓
Group of ministers - headed by Prime Minister.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why changes were brought

① It To make things streamlined & more accountable

② Faster decision making

③ Consultative decision making

④ Avoid concentration of power in One hand

⑤ Includes CERT-In, cyberspace, nuclear, space war fare etc data security.
thus it provide comprehensive strategy to manage future threats.

1:00

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. (250 words) 15
भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

land, labour, Capital & Entrepreneurship forms the basis of economic growth.

Key hurdles in land reforms

① Lack of digitized land records.

② Lack of clear cut title deeds (land certificates) ⇒ disputes

③ Need for high compensation & approval from Gram Sabha (in Vth & VIth Schedule Areas) etc under LARR Act of 2013.

④ Multiple Departments → land transactions, taxes, transfers, registrations being handled by different departments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Large agriculture land → which is very difficult to acquire.

Advantages of land Reforms

(1) Provide impetus to growth.

(2) More investment by private sector.

(3) Delays in land acquisition & land litigations can be avoided.

(4) would decrease the time required to complete infrastructure projects like roads, railways, airports etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How it can be acheived ?

① Land pooling where people are made partners in development. Developed land is given back
Eg - Amravati → land acquisition

② Land banks → from where private sector can lease out.

③ Digitization of land records
Eg - Karnataka Bhoomi model should be scaled up in other states.

④ Decongesing courts → 2/3rd of all civil cases are related to land disputes → should be cleared up.

⑤ Making policy which on one hand protects interests of common people (farmers) & on other promotes growth.

Land reforms has been pending for decades. For inclusive growth we need a pragmatic land policy

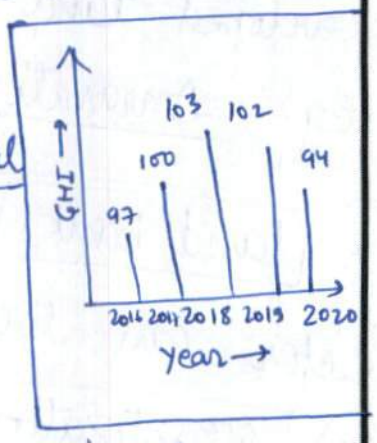
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.

(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

India is at 94th position on World Economic Forum's Global Hunger Index which captures both nutritional as well as food hunger



Food security for country means have secured and reliable supply of food at all times in a given year.

Eg → During war times or COVID 19 pandemic food security is imp.

Nutritional Security → means people are also getting required quantity of nutrition required for overall development of body and mind.

Eg → micro nutrients like Iron, Zinc and macro nutrients

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like protein should be available in food.

Need to accord more significance to Nutritional security :-

① Hidden Hunger → India is malnutrition capital of the world with

Stunting → 38 %
Wasting → 20 %
Undernutrition → 30 %
} highest in the world.

② Food security already achieved through green revolution.

③ Agricultural practices not according to agri-climatic zones. Thus leading to over exploitation of water & also productivity suffers.

④ Focus should be on nutri-cereals like millets, bajra etc
↳ Improves nutrition as well as farmers income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Framework to achieve nutritional self-reliance

① Agri-Climatization of Crops → crops should be grown keeping in mind local climate.

② Diversity → Indigenous seeds
Focus should shift from few crops to diverse set of crops.

③ MSP to large number of crops → would provide incentives to grow them

④ Food fortification → Iron, Iodine → in flour and milk, salt already started.

⑤ Nutritional literacy → generating awareness → would increase demand for nutritious food.

With changing nature of diseases it is high time that India focuses on becoming self-relient in nutritional requirement, It would also boost farmer's income & would help India to achieve Sustainable Development (SDG 1)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. **(250 words) 15**

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

With 1991 reforms, private sector involvement has increased tremendously. With 2008 economic crisis and susequently twin balance sheet problem post 2012-13, private sector investments has decreased or remained stagnent.

Private Investments importance for growth:-

① Increasing share in Economy - with government slowly withdrawing from business, it is the private sector which drives growth.

② Opening of new sectors by Government like Defence, Space, Railways etc provide new avenues to invest and drive growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Capital → Government with fiscal deficit is not in position to invest heavily. Private sector brings much needed capital.

④ Efficiently channelizing people's savings through corporate bond and through taking loans from banks.
⇒ drives economic growth.

⑤ Increasing Exports → Exports lead to high economic growth & also earn valuable foreign exchange

⑥ Making India technology & knowledge based economy by doing research & development, technology sharing etc.

Government Steps taken & problem of Pvt. sector:-

① Twin Balance Sheet problem
rising Non-performing assets made bank risk averse & private sector not to make fresh investment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Govt step → Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code for private sector
↳ Recapitalization of Public Banks

② Tax reforms → GST → single tax across India
↓
Reduction in corporate tax to 25% & 15% [for old & new firm respectively]

③ Vivad se Vishwas → to solve legacy tax disputes

④ Preference in Government Procurement (for projects < 200 crores to Indian firms)

⑤ Production Linked Incentive Scheme to increase investment in selected sectors like mobile manufacturing.

Other schemes like Make in India, Skill India, Digital India, National Infrastructure Pipeline (PPP) etc aims to increase private sector investments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India is among world's mega diverse countries and has almost all climatic zones.

Geographical Diversity	Development & Problem
(1) Plains → Indo-Gangetic, coastal plains, brahmaputra plains.	→ Farmers - less prosperous, floods
(2) Plateau → Deccan plateau	→ Industry, Minerals → developed
(3) Western & Eastern Ghats, Vindhyas, Aravalis	→ Ecologically fragile, Tribals → poor
(4) Himalayas → cold climate, cold desert.	→ North East → not developed, Insurgency
(5) Desert → Thar desert	→ less population, Tourism
(6) Islands → Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep	→ Tribals (Onge etc), Need different support, Fishing etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Development :-

① Northern states less developed as compared to Southern states

② North East

Because of insurgency & government negligence lack behind.

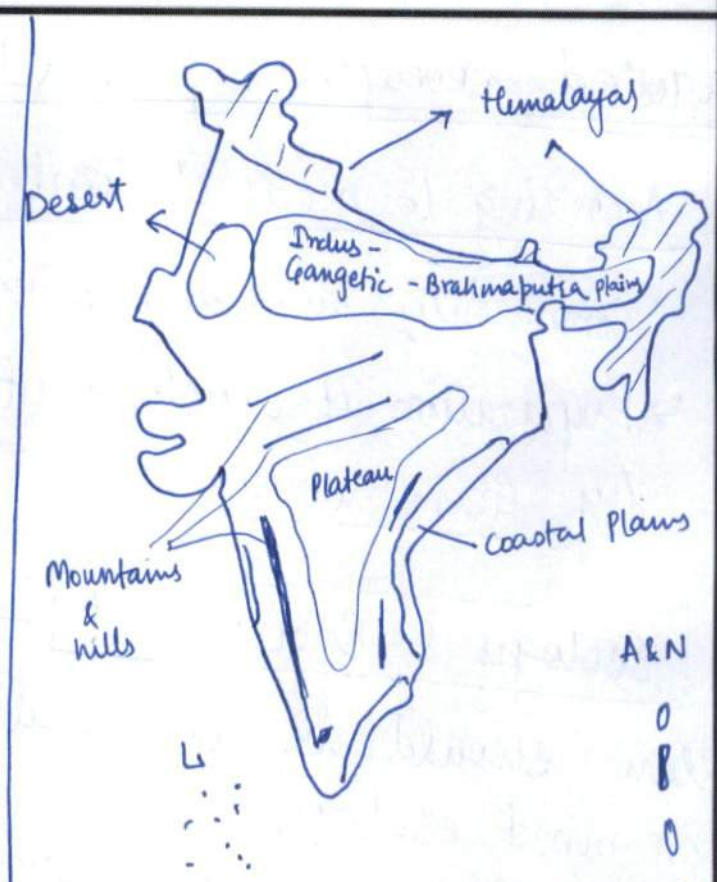


Fig :- Different geographical zones.

③ People living near to border areas — lack proper infrastructure, schools, hospitals.

④ High Mountains, Ladakh → Drinking water, electricity, connectivity problem

⑤ Coastal Areas, Islands → Salination of ground water, unsustainable development is happening.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Targetted Development plan & Way Forward

① According to needs of local community
↳ Community level development
↳ Preparation of developmental plans by Gram Sabhas

② Ecology & Environment → Development plan should be sustainable keeping in mind ecology
Eg → Promoting ecotourism in North East.

③ Differential Needs → People of Thar desert are more concerned with availability of water
where as people in coastal areas require disaster resilient infrastructure

④ Role of PRIs & ULBs (Panchayats & local bodies)
↳ will lead to decentralised development.

New India demands inclusive as well as sustainable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Goal of present government is to double the farmer's income by 2022.
More than 50% of people in India are engaged in farm related activities (agriculture) but contributing only around 16% in GDP.

Need for barrier-free trade

① Increases choices to farmers - whom to sell & where to sell.

② Market linkage → barrier free trade would better integrate farmers with market

③ Will remove middlemen thus lead to better price discovery & higher transfer of money to farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

currently consumer pays Rs 60-80 per kg of rice where as farmers gets less than Rs 20

(4) will increase private sector investment in cold chains, storage etc

↳ less wastage
↳ freedom to farmers not to go for distress sale

(5) Contract farming → would lead to better price assurance, investment in agriculture. etc

Existing bottlenecks

(1) APMC → Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees → Farmers in many states have to sale their produce in designated Mandis only.

(2) Middlemen at Mandis & also high commission charged (range of 8%)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and also corruption → which increases cost for farmers.

③ Private sector cannot participate openly

No contract farming

Not invested in storage infra due to Essential Commodities Act ⇒ restrictions on hoarding

Recent Legislations

① Removing monopoly of APMC
↳ farmers can sell to anybody.

② Essential Commodities Act modified
↳ allowed to store
↳ limit is set → when price doubles
It will provide policy stability.

③ Contract farming → now private player can come in contract with farmers directly.
with necessary safeguards & implementation of Ashok Dalwai committee's recommendations, farmer's income can be doubled.

1:10

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. **(250 words) 15**

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Every year Bihar and Assam witnesses flood with many loosing lives and damage to property.

According to Global Climate Risk Index, India is placed in top 10 countries, with regards to climate risk.

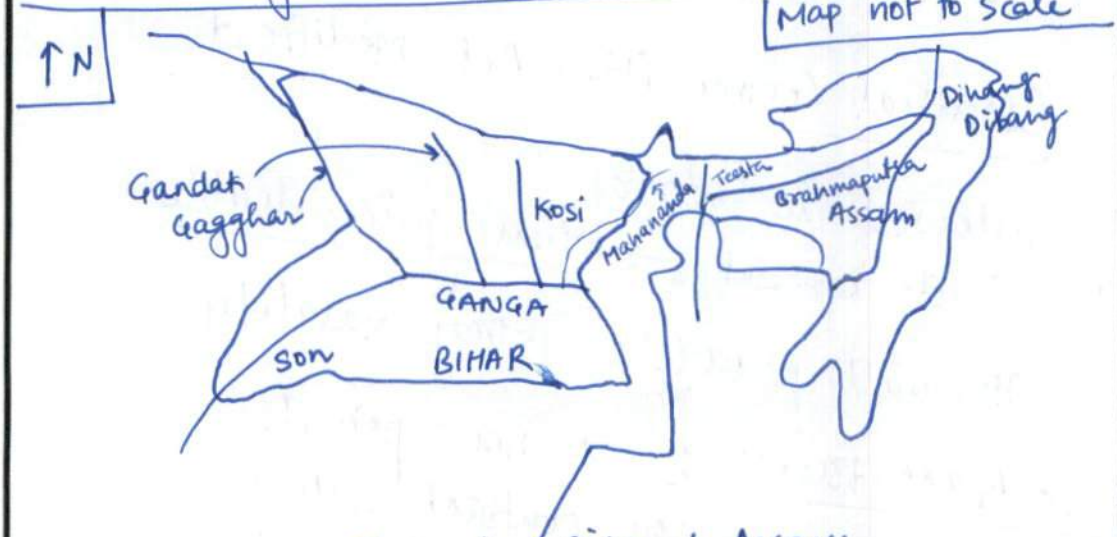


Fig :- Rivers in Bihar & Assam.

Recurring Floods Reasons : Topography

① Rivers → Bihar – cut by many Rivers

Assam → Brahmaputra & its tributaries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Steep fall in Altitude -

Himalayas → highest mountain ranges in the world

In very short distance, the height drops from 8,000 meters to sea level.

↳ Flow in the river very fast

③ Changing course of Rivers

↳ Kosi → shift in basin

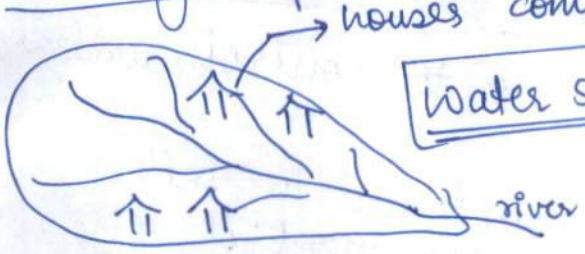
↳ Brahmaputra

④ High amount of silt carried →

Siltation → River capacity decreases leads to flooding.

Reasons : Manmade

① Encroachments & Habitations coming up in natural flood plains



Water shed area of river

⇒ Flooding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Rivers → treated as dump place
Idols, Industrial waste etc →
leads to decrease in depth of rivers

Industrial waste → Eutrophication → Organic growth → depth decreases

(3) Building Dams → Farakka barriage on Ganga → cause of flood in bihar.
Arunachal Pradesh → big dams on Brahmaputra
↓
Causes flood in Assam.

Suggestion

(1) Not disturbing natural flow of rivers
maintaining ecological flow.
(2) Large scale dredging & restoring river leaves & watershed area augmentation.
(3) Proper planning → so that illegal encroachments can be avoided.
(4) Building Checkdams, inter connecting rivers, diversions ⇒ to control sudden increase in water.
Thus it would lead to better management of water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India.

(250 words) 15

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

5th Generation technology refers to next generation technology in telecommunication where the exchange of information and data transfer is much faster (upto 20x) than current 4G technology

5G vs 4G

1. Speed higher (20x then 4G)
2. 100 GB per sec — Download speed
3. More connected devices possible
4. More teledensity → devices per tower in an area. possible

Allows for almost instant data transfer.

5G → Digital Revolution

1. More number of people can get connected to faster internet services

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Many technological advancements like driverless cars, cloud computing, real time data processing etc can be possible on 5G.

③ People would get new digital services like instant payments, connected technology etc

Eg → Internet of things is possible on 5G network.

④ Penetration in all areas with investment in 5G.

⑤ Telemedicine, Tele-education etc possible seamlessly on 5G. COVID pandemic has highlighted the importance of the same.

Challenges

① Telecommunication sector - stressed high debts. So private players not ready to make new investments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Spectrum charges high in India (when compared to other countries).

③ Providing level playing field to all players ⇒ As less and less number of companies are ready to invest in 5G.

④ High Equipment Cost and Monopoly / Duopoly in equipments for 5G → Chinese manufacturers and Ericsson (European) are currently providing equipments.

Way forward

① A J Paulraj committee had recommended early adoption of 5G technology.

② Creating test beds to test 5G → Startups can test their product.

③ Making technology equitable & enabler for growth is the need of the hour. → Indigenization also needed

5G technology has potential to disrupt the economy with its multiplier effect.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? **(250 words) 15**

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Quantum Technology depends upon Quantum bits (q-bits) instead of traditional 0s & 1s to do computing.

q-bits → values can vary between 0 to 1.

Recently government in Budget 2020-21 has allocated 5,000 crores to be utilize for next 5 years to develope Quantum technology in India.

Potential of Quantum Technology

① Faster Processing speed
Much more faster than present day super computers.

② Future technology like Internet of things, blockchain technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

etc would require real time processing of data ⇒ can be possible through quantum tech.

③ Secured Communication

Any attempt to hack the signal, modify the signal ⇒ Sender and reciever would know about the temper.

Recently Chinese authority has claimed that they communicated with their satellite using Quantum tech.

④ Will Bring Efficiency in Digital Technology

↳ will impact Industry & businesses
⇓
impact growth & export.

⑤ Important to make India - Knowledge based economy and many innovative technology can be built based on Quantum tech.

Eg → Medical Science → Precise Operations
Education → EduTech Companies
Robotics → Artificial Intelligence Possible

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Technology is itself in its infant stage

② Research & Development requires high capital investment → compared to China & US we are investing very less.

③ Not aware about use of Quantum technology fully

④ Need interdisciplinary approach to develope & fully exploite the use of Quantum tech^ry.

Way forward

① Collaboration & cooperation with like minded countries like Israel, US etc.

② Consistent policy support

India has also set up Centre of Excellence for Quantum Technology (by CSIR) to develope this technology. It would help in realising the dream of New India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

North-East India consist of seven states and Sikkim.

It is bounded by CHINA on north & MYANMAR on East & BANGLADESH on South

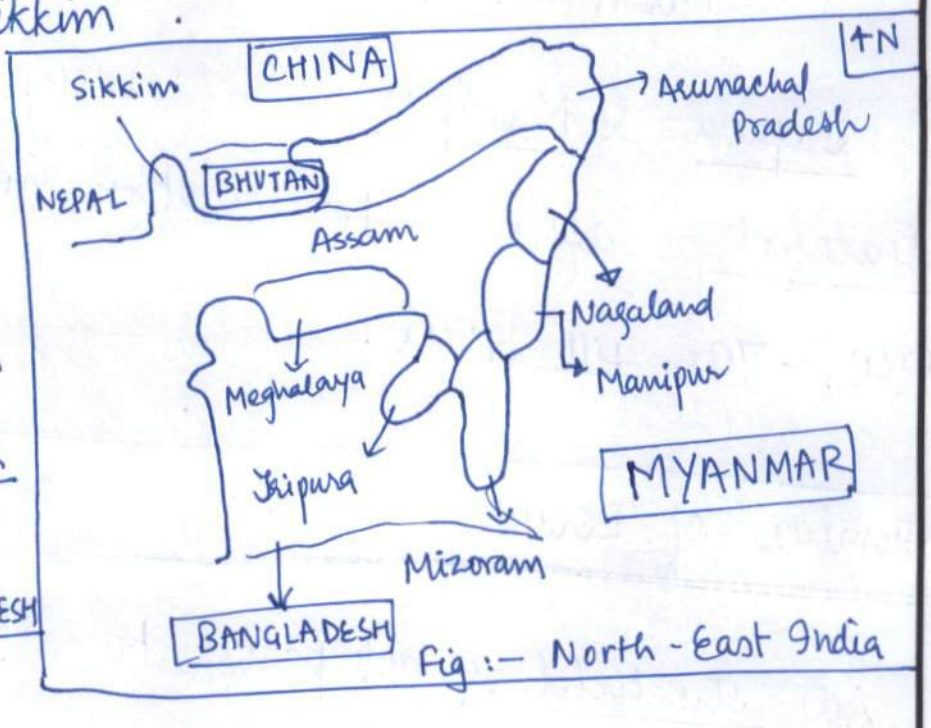


Fig :- North-East India

Groups that have given up violence

① NSCN → National Socialist Council of Nagaland

Upon → Nagaland Peace Accord (2015)

② Mizoram Peace Accord

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Bodoland → accepted VIth schedule

④ Student Groups in Assam
not that violent as was the case in 1990s

⑤ Tripura & Manipur → largely peaceful after 'state' creation in 1960s - 70s till 1980s.

Number of Issues

① All stakeholders not party to peace accords & deals.
eg → Nagaland → several factions do not accept the 2015 peace deal.

② Violence still present
shows all have not given up their arms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Porous Nature of Border → still present. People are allowed to move [in Myanmar border] → Insurgent group's heaven

(4) Support from other countries like Pakistan & China to these insurgent groups.

(5) Lopsided development → fast economic development has not taken place. North East → largely ignored.

(6) Issue of Demographic change with imigration from other states & neighbouring country. Eg → Citizenship Amendment Act → saw protest in Assam.

(7) Internat factions & inter group rivalry
Eg - Kukis - Nagas
Bru / Reang in Manipur

Way Forward
- (1) Adopting PK Bezbadwa committee recommendations
- (2) Act East Policy → NE is central
- (3) Investment (Japan promised)
- (4) Infrastructure Push
- (5) PM UDAN
- (6) Economic development (North East Vision Document) by NITI Aayog

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

Cyberspace is termed as 4th areana of warfare. It includes digital infrastructure, public key infrastructure, (Banking etc), communication channels, internet etc

Key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace

① Not secured - as shown by the high number of breaches and attacks on our key infrastructure → space, nuclear installations etc.

② Fragmented → with military, corporate, different departments of government following their own framework.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Less investment by both government & private sector to secure cyberspace

④ Lack of awareness regarding digital security.
eg → Banking Frauds increasing.

⑤ Lack of Policy & government attention to it.

⑥ Military attacks on cyberfront → India not prepared to handle.
It can disrupt economy, financial and banking overnight.

Framework that should be adopted

① Treating Cyber space as One whether government or private.

② Incentivising private players to invest in cyber space

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Digital literacy and bridging digital divide.

④ Immediate reporting of any cyber attack

⑤ Strengthening CERT-In, CERT-Fin & already established infrastructure.

⑥ Data Security should be prioritized.

Thus holistic approach is need of the hour. With growing interconnectedness in world & penetration of digital infrastructure, we must ensure that our cyber space is safe & reliable.

Also we need to develope offensive capability in cyberspace as highlighted recently by Army chief to deter any cyber attack on India.

2:20 → 15 marks